THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors,
F. B. PENNIMAN.....JOSIAH KING.
T. F. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
Editors, Business Managers.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FAMILY and COMMERCIAL PAPER in the State.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy..... 3 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week..... 15 "
Mail Subscribers, per year..... $8.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 187. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Family, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
Single Subscriber..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five..... 1.45.
Clubs of Ten..... 1.40.
--And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.--In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday Edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Judge Sharswood on Legal Tenders--Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott.

"On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 26th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant."

--Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

THE health of Cincinnati is remarkably good. During the present month there has not been reported a single case of cholera, while the number of deaths from the 1st inst. has only been 138, against 614 for the corresponding period of last year. In closing his report the Health Officer says:

"In order that the present state of health may be continued, I would again urge the necessity of the most scrupulous cleanliness of the person and dwellings of all; also, prudence, temperance, and regularity in diet, and in the mode of living. Sleeping-rooms and dwellings should be freely ventilated, both night and day."

"In reference to the use of vegetables and fruits, the only suggestion that I would make is this: See that they are *sound, fully ripe*, and that they are *fresh*. Vegetables, when fully matured, properly cooked, and moderately eaten as a part of each regular meal, are conducive to health; while, on the other hand, unripe or stale fruits and vegetables may not produce Asiatic cholera, but they are very likely to cause diarrhœa, cholera morbus, dysentery and other diseases."

SOME foreigners have a higher idea of a Republican form of government than many of our own citizens. FERR HERzog, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition from Switzerland, refused peremptorily to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the hands of the French Emperor, on the ground that his country was republican, and all such decorations as the Cross of the Legion of Honor belonged exclusively to monarchies and empires, and he felt compelled to officially decline, in the name of the Swiss exhibitors, his Majesty's kind offer.

THE Chicago *Tribune* notes as an innovation to the church architecture of the country, the introduction of statues on the outside of the building, as adopted by a Catholic Church of that city. We are not prepared to allow Chicago the honor it claims of being the first to introduce the European feature, as St. Pauls Cathedral this city, some ten years ago, was ornamented in this manner by statues of Sts. Peter, and Paul and our Saviour, all of which yet remain in their places, and are not the least noticeable attractions of the imposing edifice.

ON Wednesday the telegraph announced the death of the venerable Judge James Armstrong, of Williamsport, Pa. He ever held a high place in the front rank of the legal profession in that part of Pennsylvania, and so attentive was he to business that he missed not a single term of court in Lycoming county during the last forty years. He occupied a seat on the Supreme bench for some time with much credit and distinction. The deceased was a full member of the Presbyterian Church.

ALF. BURNETT, the humorist, declined being a candidate for Treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, because he could not play against a *lone hand*, his opponent Capt. Sebastian, a soldier, having but one arm. Alf has shown good example to politicians elsewhere who generally manage to only know their own cards.

A PROJECT to supplant negro labor has been set afoot in Tennessee. An agent has been dispatched to Europe to induce immigration to that State, by an association composed of citizens who are desirous of revenging themselves on the blacks who voted the Radical ticket at the recent election.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, whose political defeat seemed to weigh heavy upon him, inasmuch as he quit the country immediately after the election, for foreign climes, where he has since remained, is now at Geneva, Switzerland, living a quiet life. He will return to America at an early day.

GEN. GRANT, it is stated, accepted Mr. Stanton's office *ad interim* as a military order from the President which could not be disobeyed. He fully sympathizes with Stanton, and although occupying he appointment a place in the Cabinet, cannot be said to be an endorser of the President's policy.

THE importance of attaching revenue stamps to documents requiring them was made apparent to a dealer in real estate in Chicago, a few days since. He was fined $1500 by the Government officials for neglecting to attach the necessary stamps to leases and deeds.

THE BODY of Postmaster Gilmore, of Chicago, was not recovered, nor was his death positively known, before many aspirants to fill his position were pulling the political wires. Verily Chicago is a fast place.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Fisher and Counsellor Bradley--Mr. Bradley Held for Trial for Issuing a Challenge--Indian Commission--Empress Eugenie and the American Fleet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 15, 1867.

COUNSELLOR BRADLEY ARRESTED.

Yesterday, Major Richards, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, made an affidavit that Jo. H. Bradley had challenged Judge Fisher, in violation of the anti-dueling law, passed by Congress February 20th, 1839. Mr. Bradley consequently was arrested to-day, brought before Justice Walker, and gave bail in $2,000 to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court for trial.

EMPRESS EUGENIE AND THE AMERICAN NAVY.

A letter from Admiral Farragut to the Secretary of the Navy gives an account of the visit of Eugenie to the Franklin. Farragut received an invitation to dine with Napoleon on the same day, Admiral Farragut was not aboard, but all honors were paid by the Franklin and the rest of the squadron. The ships were dressed in colors, the yards manned, the crews cheered, and national salutes were fired. Admiral Farragut and Leroy, by invitation, subsequently dined with the Empress on the Royal Yacht. All the ships united with the Imperial vessels in a grand illumination. The Canandaigua and Frolic would accompany the Franklin to Cherbourg, but Thornburgh was in dock and would follow in a few days.

THE STOLEN BONDS.

The Treasury Department will soon issue a notice that the Secretary will remove the injunction or order against the payment of interest on the North Carolina and Tennessee State bonds, abstracted about eight years ago from the Internal Revenue vaults, with the Missouri State bonds, held in trust for certain Indian tribes, on the holders of said bonds making proper proof, under oath, that they obtained them *bona fide* from responsible parties.

The amount of Missouri bonds was $350,000, of North Carolina $357,000, and Tennessee $143,000.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indian Superintendent of Arizona reports, under date of July 9th, no change in the relations of the peaceful Indians, who are waiting the fall of the Colorado river freshets, which will annually permit them to plant on their reservation. The Hillapos, residing two hundred miles north of Sapag, are in full military hostility with our citizens and peaceful bands. The troops sent against them, however, returned without bringing them to battle.

WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGE.

Brevet Brigadier General Pelouse, for several years past on duty in the War Department, will at his own request shortly be ordered to join on the staff of Brevet Brigadier General Horace Porter, on the staff of General Grant, will be detailed for the War Department in place of General Pelouse.

NOT INTENDED AS A CHALLENGE.

Mr. Bradley, when arrested to-day, said his note to Judge Fisher was not intended as a challenge, but to lead to an amicable settlement. The law under which the arrest was made prescribes imprisonment in the Penitentiary for sending or accepting a challenge.

INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Bureau to-day is in receipt of a telegram from Atchison, announcing that the peace commission is now on the way to the upper Missouri. All were in good health.

LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has information of the sale of 21,783 acres of Public Lands, during July, at Nebraska City, Greenleaf, Minnesota, and Dakota City, Nebraska.

HOSPITALITY TENDERED.

The Pacific Mail Company have tendered the hospitalities of their steamer to San Francisco to the Russian Commissioner for the transfer of the North-west territory.

SANTA ANNA AT VERA CRUZ.

Our Consul at Vera Cruz writes to Secretary Seward, under date of August 1st, that Santa Anna and Colonels Videl and Rivas had been brought there and been ordered in close confinement in separate rooms.

PENSION SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed as examining surgeons Drs. S. F. Brothers and Washington F. Peck, the former at Glenwood, and the latter at Davenport, Iowa.

JUDGE HOLT RETURNED.

Judge Advocate General Holt returned to the city this morning from a trip North.

PATENTS TO BE ISSUED.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue on Tuesday next two hundred and twenty-six new patents.

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of coin in the Treasury today was $88,777,000; gold certificates $20,105,000; currency, $07,281,000.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The Treasury to-day issued $284,000 bonds to the Union Pacific road.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15, 1867.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR.

The Turkish Ambassador arrived on the Perriere.

NAPOLEON'S BIRTH-DAY ANNIVERSARY.

The French frigate Themis celebrated the birth-day of Napoleon I. by salutes at sunrise, noon and sun-set. The forts in the harbor returned the noon salute.

ROGER A. PRYOR AND SANFORD CONOVER.

In the Supreme Court to-day Roger A. Pryor made a deposition denying any knowledge of complicity in matters contained in the affidavits published in the *Times* of this morning relating to the Conover conspiracy. Ben Wood's paper, the *Evening News*, denounces the statement so far as he is concerned as perjury, and says he will take immediate steps to cause the arrest of the signers and prosecute them for perjury.

The publications in the *Times* consist of a series of documents, going to show the complicity of Hon. Wood, A. J. Rogers, Wm. Radford, W. E. Niblack, C. A. Eldridge and F. C. Leblond with Conover in an effort of the latter to obtain a pardon from the President. Also affidavits of Nathan Ansor and James E. Matterson, detailing an interview with Roger A. Pryor, Dick Taylor, Ben Wood and Conover, relative to manufacturing evidence against Judge Hoit. Other affidavits of John Martin and Francis M'Fall also testify to similar interviews. The plan appears to have been to include the release of Jeff. Davis on bail or parole, and the affidavits are certified before a Notary Public in New York city, under dates of March 27th and May 18th.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATION.

The Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance, now in session in this city, have decided to hold their next annual communication in Philadelphia in August, 1868.

MISSIONARIES FOR ARABIA.

Seventeen missionaries for Arabia and Turkey sail in the steamer Denmark on the 24th instant. One of them will establish a type foundry at Beyrout, and another has raised $50,000 in this country for the establishment of a Bible house at Constantinople.

TELEGRAPHER DEAD.

Wm. H. Knapp, well known to the telegraphic fraternity at the North, died at Micanopy, Florida, where he had settled, on the 10th inst.

FROM MEXICO.

Santa Anna to be Tried--Marquez Taken Prisoner--Prince Salm Salm Condemned to Death--Oftenburg Receives His Credentials as Minister--Congress to be Convened.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15.--A *Herald* special says: Mexican advices via Havana, state that Juarez ordered Santa Anna to be tried according to the laws of January, 1862, by which Maximilian was tried, and under which the identification of the prisoner is sufficient evidence for a conviction.

Marquez was taken prisoner at Hiacinthe, Paradoneza, and was on his way to the Capital.

Among the list of condemned officers is Salm Salm, whose wife is still in the country trying hard to save his life. It is again reported that she is a neice of President Johnson.

Otenburg had received his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary.

Congress is to be convened November, and the Presidential election will take place in December.

Santa Anna's son, in a protest to Secretary Seward against the seizure of his father at Sisal, intimates that the Washington Government must have been in complicity with the Liberals who arrested him.

GALVESTON, August 15.--Monterey dates to the 3d inst., state that Canales revolted and attempted to capture the specie, but failed, and is now marching on Matamoras.

Southern Railroads.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15.--The investigation of the Congressional Committee in relation to the transfer by our Government of the railroads in the South seized during the war have been published. Mr. Johnson is not implicated peculiarly in any of the transfers. Mr. Burns, President of a Tennessee road, offered Mr. Johnson, then Military Governor, a large interest in his road for his support and influence, but the Governor got angry and declined it. His son-in-law, Senator Paterson, received $2,500 for his influence.

NASHVILLE, August 15.--An exciting canvass for Directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, announced that the entire day yesterday, was consumed this morning. Burns' ticket was elected by two hundred and twenty-five majority. The vote of the Chattanooga and Georgia Railroad was excluded, and this result continues the road under its present management.

Knitting Manufactories Stacking Up

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, August 15.--The managers of twenty knitting manufactories have agreed not to run more than two sets of machinery for ninety days from the first of September.

Sash Factory Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, August 15.--Sager, Kulp & Co's Sash factory, at Wadsworth, Ohio, was burned to-day. Loss; $10,000. There was no insurance.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Venango County Counterfeiting Case--Mr. Carnahan Closes His Argument--Charge of the Court--The Defendant Convicted and Remanded into Custody--Blair County Case--Secret Service "Detective" on the Stand.

The case of the United States vs. Alfred Myers, of Petroleum Centre, Venango county, was resumed at ten o'clock Thursday.

Mr. Carnahan resumed his argument at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock. The crime of counterfeiting was designated in law as *crimen falsi*. The offense was *falsehood*, and its defense was *falsehood*. Bribery and perjury followed from it. Mr. C., after some further general remarks, proceeded to sum up the evidence. Charles Johnston testified that he saw in the possession of Myers, the defendant, at Pithole, in August last, counterfeit money, and saw him sell fifty dollars. This took place at Johnston's house. At Petroleum Centre, at the Sherman House, in November last, he was shown by Myers some counterfeit money--shown as counterfeit, Myers saying that he ought to have forty-five cents on the dollar for it. This was Johnston's testimony. It had been corroborated by the witness De Haven and others, who testified that Myers was in the habit of stopping at Johnston's when he came to Pithole. Either his testimony was true or it was false. Either Myers was guilty, or it was not true, and Johnston had lied. There was no middle ground. Henry Burke testified that in the spring of 1866 Myers came to the Hoosier well of the St. Louis company and sold to a man named Boyd counterfeit money. This young man either told the truth or he lied. If he told the truth, the defendant was guilty on the second indictment. There could be no question as to guilty knowledge. It was a difficult matter in these kind of cases to make out. So much for the *prima facie* case for the Government. It would be unsuccessful but for the fact that it was necessary to keep De Haven here for a week or more. A day or two might have sufficed. But De Haven has to remain a week or more, and on reflection realized his position. Weighed down with suspicion of complicity, he unveiled the scheme in justification of himself. Had Johnston a motive? Was it to swear Myers into State penitentiary? If he was at any time influenced by an improper motive, was it not while considering the proposition made to him by Myers, the terms in effect which had been made to De Haven? Mr. Carnahan dwelt somewhat upon the refutation which had been made in regard to the witness De Haven, and of the flat contradiction of one counsel by another on the witness stand. Taking all the circumstances, the surroundings of the case, he thought the jury must convict, the attacks made upon the character of the witnesses for the Government having failed to produce conviction that they had sworn falsely. He had intended (having made one effort to go over the testimony in evidence, but found he had already occupied too much time, and to elaborate, as he had intended, would require hours) to call the attention to consider fairly all that had been produced before them, and decide in accordance with the obligation they had taken.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Judge McCandless began charging the jury at eleven o'clock. In the progress of the case it might have been supposed they had been trying some other person than the defendant arraigned. They had been occupied with matters collateral to the issue although relevant. Other than this it had been ruled out. The defendant had been arraigned and plead not guilty to two indictments for dealing in counterfeit fractional currency. In one of the indictments a *nolle prosequi* had been entered on the first count, owing to some defect in stating the offence. This had been filled up. The jury were first to consider whether a case had been presented to justify them in finding a verdict of guilty, and second the question or proof of guilt was repelled by the evidence for the defence. It was necessary for the Government to make out a case before the defendant was called upon to respond. The only witness called was Johnston, who testified to what he says took place at his house in Pithole, on which the first indictment was based. The second witness was Burke, who testified to what was charged in the second indictment, the selling of counterfeit money by Myers, the defendant, to Boyd at the Hoosier Well. De Haven testified to having seen Myers at Johnston's house in November. This was intended to corroborate Johnston, who testified to the selling of counterfeit money by Myers to a man named White at Manchester, at his house, in August, 1866. He also testified that he went with defendant to a room in the Sherman House at Petroleum Centre, and that there shown some counterfeit fractional currency. On these three witnesses the Government relied for conviction. From necessity the Government was in some cases required to place accomplices upon the stand, and they were regarded as competent. On this question His Honor read from the charge of Judge Baldwin, in the celebrated case of Dr. Braddee, tried in this city twenty-six years ago, in which the law was clearly laid down. Johnson was not charged as an accomplice, although under indictment, and when asked whether he had purchased counterfeit money from Myers, had declined to answer. If Johnston's testimony was credited, the case for the Government had been made out on the first indictment. The jury were the proper judges of his credibility, and would decide in accordance with their judgment. To confirm on first count of the indictment, the wi ness Burke must be believed. The proper way to test the credibility of a witness was to ask the neighbors of the witness who knew him, as to his reputation for truth and veracity. The showing of the fact that Burke had been in the Western or Franklin jail did not affect his credibility. His character for truth must be considered. The collateral evidence introduced was proper, as if was the duty of the Government officer and the Court to investigate the allegation that Government witnesses had been tampered with. His Honor had put a word to say of the very unpleasant exhibition concerning Mr. Pierce, one of the counsel for the defense, and which was suggested to withdraw from the case when the witness De Haven developed the circumstance which had been referred to. The rule of the Court allowed only the admission of such attorneys as had practised two years in the state Courts, and were admitted, or entitled to admission in the Supreme Court. But, with a desire to encourage young lawyers, His Honor said he had allowed the case of Mr. Pierce, to be specially admitted. Two lawyers (Mr. Ferrine and Mr. Pierce) swearing directly against each other was a most painful, embarrassing spectacle. It was not for His Honor to say which of the attornies was right, or which was wrong. But he would say that if he found members of the bar interfering improperly with Government witnesses, they would very soon find their names stricken from the roll. The defendant, however, was not to have his case prejudiced by the acts of any third party, unless it was shown that he was privy to or had knowledge of what was being done.

If the case had been made out by the Government, to the entire satisfaction of the jury, the evidence of good character offered by the defendant amounted to nothing.

The jury retired at half past eleven o'clock, and after an absence of about thirty minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty." The defendant was ordered into the custody of the Marshal, and lodged in jail to await sentence.

Blair County Case.

ALLEGED NOTED COUNTERFEITER ON TRIAL--SECRET SERVICE DETECTIVE ON THE WITNESS STAND.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. William Johnston, of Blair county. He is indicted for having in his possession and uttering and publishing fractional currency, of the denomination of fifty cents, with intent to defraud. The Government was represented by District Attorney Carnahan and his Assistant, W. D. Moore, Esq. For defendant, John Cresswell, Esq., of Blair county, and S. A. Purviance and Thomas Howard, of the city, appeared. Mr. Johnston, the defendant, was duly arraigned, pleading not guilty.

Mr. Carnahan said they proposed to prove that defendant had in his possession counterfeit fractional currency, large amounts of it, and that he spoke of it as counterfeit. There would be no difficulty in proving the guilty knowledge. A witness, a gentleman of character, would be produced to testify as to the charge against the defendant.

S. D. Franklin, sworn--Live at 4129 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. In April last was an operative of the secret service department of the Treasury; acted in such capacity from April 1865, to June, 1867. Met defendant, Johnston, at Altoona, on the 30th day of April, last. He was representing himself as keeping a livery stable there; was informed he resided in Roaring Spring, some seven miles from Altoona. Saw him with counterfeit money in his possession. Received from him fifty dollars in fractional currency, spinner head issue; the package was sealed up. Took it to Altoona, and it was retained as a sample. Received the packages from defendant on the evening of the 30th. Met him at Altoona in the morning, received, or bought, as counterfeit. The package had a small piece of white paper pasted on it. Identified and identified by witness). This is the money; my name is on some of the pieces, and others contain my initials. Received from Johnston, in Blair county, $1,000 in counterfeit fractional currency. On the same day he had purchased from defendant $1,000 more. Met defendant, Johnston, at Harrington. I marked the money within half an hour after I received it. The envelope I had it in I destroyed. Did not know Johnson only by reputation. On the 5th of April last a man called at my house and left a package of money, and in his pocket-book was a letter from Johnston. Mr. Farrington called there soon after the secret treasury service was a Captain in the 20th New York Cavalry; was attached to Gen. Doubleday's court martial. Previous to entering the service was a lawyer and agent of Manufactures at the Philadelphia Alms House. Had not command of a company; called Major. Did not go by that name; only left D. F. Butts that I belonged to the Schuylkill Rangers, and that they were a band of thieves and robbers. Butts was employed by me in the detective service. Did not tell him while in my employ that no man in the service was employed unless he was a thief or a counterfeiter.

Mr. Carnahan asked the counsel to fix the time and placed if they desired to contradict.

The Court--Philadelphia is a very large city, and the counsel must be more particular for the witness to refresh his memory.

Mr. Purviance--The witness was the head of the detective force, and had stated that the man Butts had been in his employ. I ask whether, while Butts was in his employ, he did not make certain statements. This is as far as the question can be put.

Mr. Carnahan insisted that the time and place must be given, and the Court so required.

Witness continued--Never had any conversation with Butts on the subject referred to. Did not tell him on the 23d of July, 1866, that he would like to look at it. He then drew one piece from the package and handed it to me. He said "take a look at it; the best there is out." I took the sample to the window, apparently to look at it (as it was getting dark), and asked him what he wanted for it. He said I can let you have it for fifty dollars. Placed the package in my breast pocket. Then left the establishment. Went to a lager beer saloon on the next corner, and think Johnston called there with me. We had the lager beer saloon and went to the hotel on the railroad. Johnston and I walked together down to the railroad, a distance of about square and a half. On the way down he advised me not to let any of the money go in the town, as there were banks about, and they would not pass it immediately; but in my section of country he said it was as good as wheat. He understood that I was from Clearfield county. He also told me to come down about the middle of May; that they were getting up a new National Bank at Altoona, and that if I was there when it was organized they would let me have some. Told him if I could I would be down and get some. Told him that I had not got the money; that they were not ready. We separated at the hotel, with the understanding that I was to come around in the morning and play another game of cards. Went to Dunn's hotel and got our supper. After supper went up and met him, with Captain McAteer and I marked some of the money. Did not go back to the table. I went to Philadelphia the same night, the train starting about eight o'clock. On arriving home I marked the balance of the money, sealed it up in a package, and left it in my room. In my secretary, where it remained until the second of June, when I forwarded it to Col. Wood, at Washington. Was induced to get information from McAteer, on the 8th or April, I obtained from him--[Objection by Mr. Purviance. Objection sustained.] Instructed McAteer to make a purchase from Johnston, if he could, before I arrived at Altoona.

Cross-examined, by Mr. Howard--I was in the detective service of the United States; was in the employ of the Treasury; was the whole of the secret service force was discharged at that time; know of none of the force being arrested. The organization of the secret treasury service was a Captain in the 20th New York Cavalry; was attached to Gen. Doubleday's court martial. Previous to entering the service was a lawyer and agent of Manufactures at the Philadelphia Alms House. Had not command of a company; called Major. Did not go by that name; only told

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1867.

MR. ERRETT ON FREE RAILROADS.

The people have at length become fully awakened to their own interests and have determined that they shall be no longer misrepresented in the General Assembly. In the counties immediately interested in the early completion of the Connellsville Railroad the candidates for the Legislature will be pledged in favor of a free law, and doubtless the forthcoming session will contain a sufficient number of honest and capable members to insure the triumph of that measure.

Mr. ERRETT, who has been announced by his friends as a candidate for the Senate, to succeed Mr. BIGHAM, has been importuned by several of our prominent business men to place himself squarely before the public on the question, as the annexed correspondence will show. Without any hesitation he frankly meets the issue and proclaims himself now, as he has ever been in the past, a friend and advocate of a free and general railroad law for Pennsylvania, believing that such a policy will not only prove highly beneficial to the western section of the State, but will likewise prove advantageous to the other sections of the Commonwealth. Here is the correspondence:

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 13, 1867.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Esq.:—In view of your being a candidate for nomination to the State Senate, it becomes a matter of importance that the public should now understand definitely your opinions upon the subject of a Free Railroad Law, as well as upon Railroad legislation generally affecting this community and Western Pennsylvania.

A reply through the public press will be a satisfaction to the people.

S. J. KAY,
R. F. SMYTH,
ATWELL, LEE & Co.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14, 1868.

GENTLEMEN:—I had supposed, from my long connection with the Pittsburgh press, that my position on the Railroad question was well understood; but as some attempts have been made to represent me as inimical to Pittsburgh interests on that question, I cheerfully respond to your suggestions.

Those who are familiar with the commencement of the controversy between the Pennsylvania Road and the merchants of Pittsburgh, growing out of the unjust discriminations of the former against the latter, can bear me witness that from the first I took a willing and active part against the railroad. At an early period of my editorial connection with the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, commencing in 1852, I became fully cognizant of the injuries inflicted upon the business of the city by the course pursued towards its merchants by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; saw the large and thriving commission business at one time carried on here, prostrated and ruined by discriminations in favor of cities east and west of us; saw large flouring mills compelled to stand idle because grain was carried through our streets at a cheaper rate, *pro rata*, for eastern competitors than for them; saw the commerce of the city injured at almost every point by the persistent refusal of the railroad company to heed the complaints of the sufferers; and seeing all this I felt impelled as a public journalist to expose and oppose these discriminations, and to point out the injury they were doing to our commercial interests; and for many years, as the files of the GAZETTE will bear abundant testimony, this warfare with the railroad was kept up, persistently and consistently. During the whole period of my connection with that paper, closing in 1866, it maintained firmly its position as the opponent of railroad exactions and oppressions; and I refer with some degree of pride to my editorial course during the period extending from 1852 to 1866, as conclusive proof that I have always been in full accord with the mercantile community on this question.

At the time when this controversy began there were three routes to the east over which a competing railroad could have been built; the first by a connection of the Allegheny Valley with the Sunbury and Erie Road; the second through Southern Pennsylvania by Bedford and Chambersburg, and the third by the Connellsville Road to Baltimore. The Pennsylvania Road, well knowing that competition by either of these routes would destroy its monopoly and compel it to carry for our people at fair and equal rates, cautiously but steadily proceeded to close all three against us. Its first step was to get a controlling interest in the Cumberland Valley Road, which broke an important link in the Southern route. It next obtained possession of the Sunbury and Erie Road, thus closing the Northern route. It then obtained a charter for the Southern Pennsylvania Road, and one of its officers subscribed for a majority of its stock, thus effectually closing the Southern route; and then it forced the repeal of the Connellsville Railroad charter. Thus every route to the east by which competition was possible was blocked up against us by the Pennsylvania Road, and the monopoly of that road rendered secure as long as it might be able to control the legislation of the State. It had, therefore, not merely to answer for the injury inflicted by its discriminations against the commerce of the city, but for deliberately closing every possible avenue of competition.

The only remedy now open to the people of Southern and Western Pennsylvania, for protection against an oppressive monopoly, is a Free Railroad Law, which will open the way for capital to construct railroads wherever they promise to become profitable. For that measure I am now, and have always been, an ardent advocate. From the commencement I have given whatever aid I could towards the formation of a healthy public sentiment on that subject, and, whatever position I may occupy, I shall continue to give my best efforts to its success. There is no public measure that enlists my feelings more strongly than this; and esteeming it vital to the best interests of the people of this State, I look upon its early enactment as absolutely essential to the future prosperity of the Commonwealth.

From what I have said of my past course, my present position may easily be deduced. I am now, as I always have been, the earnest and determined opponent of all railroad monopolies and of all discriminations in railroad charges, and the ardent supporter of such a Free Railroad Law as will break up monopolies, invite capital into the State, and cover it with a net-work of railroads.

I may further refer to the files of the *Gazette* to show that I labored with earnestness and zeal against the repeal of the Tonnage Tax; against the absolute control of the legislation of the State by the Pennsylvania Road, which followed that repeal; and against the means by which that absolute control has been since maintained. The bad name which has affixed itself to the State and its legislation within that period will never be got rid of until the monopoly of that road is broken, a Free Railroad Law established, General Laws made to take the place of special ones, and every attempt at legislative corruption treated with the ignominy it deserves.

I may be permitted to add, without being suspected of egotism or vanity, that having given the best energies of my life to the promotion of the material interests of this city and county, I shall esteem it a pleasure as well as a duty to identify myself therewith in whatsoever capacity I may be called to act hereafter, and to resist firmly all hostility to their interests, from whatever source that hostility may spring.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RUSSELL ERRETT.

IT HAS BEEN CHARGED by the Democratic journals that Judge WILLIAMS took an active part in the "repudiation movement" in this county some years ago. The slander was invented to weaken our candidate in the eastern section of the State, by prejudicing the holders of Allegheny bonds against him. The following letter to the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, from one of our most reliable and esteemed citizens, will settle the point in the other end of the State; but here, where Mr. WILLIAMS is so well known, no credence will be given the last disreputable and false assertion of leaders who are driven into all sorts of dishonest tricks to damage our candidate's spotless record:

PITTSBURGH, August 12, 1867.

To the Editor of the Press:

Yours of the 10th inst. received this morning. The insinuations of the Democratic press with regard to Judge WILLIAMS' record on the repudiation question are utterly false. It suits the purpose of that party to leave the popular mind of your section of the State under the impression that he was identified with that disreputable movement—and an unfortunate coincidence of names serves to help along the imposition—but he had neither part nor lot in the matter. In his official character as Judge of the District Court, the question never came before him in any form or shape whatever, and as a private citizen he never took part in favor of repudiation—never said, wrote, or did anything which could be possibly construed into an approval of the measure, or any other measure of a similar nature.

R. P. N.

So far as regards so much of the foregoing letter as seems to involve a disparagement of the high moral character and standing of Mr. THOS. WILLIAMS in these communities, the reputation of that gentleman throughout the State, and his present position as a Representative in Congress, would seem to be a sufficient answer. It is not essential to the success of Judge WILLIAMS that any unfavorable comparisons should be attempted between himself and another and older lawyer, quite as well known, with as high a character, occupying quite as high a position, and enjoying quite as large a share of the public confidence as himself. He will not suffer, we think, from any possible confusion of names, where Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS is as well known and understood as he is here, and we feel very sure that the Judge himself would be the last man to say that he would feel either damaged or disparaged by such a mistake.

We will just add that an offset and an answer may be found to the disparaging language of the Philadelphia *Press*, in connection with the above letter, in the following remark, which we quote from the columns of the same paper, from a recent speech of the Hon. WM. D. KELLY to his constituents, on the subject of impeachment:

"He (Kelly) never voted for the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Congresses, and with Ashley, Butler, *brave* Tom Williams, of Allegheny, he was always consistent."

The Confidence Game—Increase in the Number of Victims—The Reason—Varieties of the Species.

There are few of the expressions nowa-days used to distinguish various sorts of rascality, which would more mislead one who heard it for the first time, than that of "confidence game." The ordinary acceptation of the word is very far from the criminal meaning which has been attached to it. There has not been, however, a great deal of cunning displayed in this sort of roguery, considering the number of people who have been deceived by it. The operator proceeds on the assumption that his victim is an arrant fool in regard to such matters, and in most cases he is quite correct. It seems as if certain persons had branded upon their features the fact that they could be gulled by any one who came along and stated that he had a draft which he was unable at that moment to get cashed.

That unlucky man with that draft! He has been written up in all the papers in all the places in this Union. Those papers have a very extensive circulation. Yet it is safe to declare that to-morrow at least one man will appear at the Central Station and desire the arrest of some drover, business man or stranger, eager to leave on the afternoon train. The only view to be taken of the case is, that just so many fools will be born yearly, and that all attempts to wean them from folly are vain. They must run their allotted course; live as their fathers lived, and die as they died. No legislation on the part of Congress or any popular body can make them wise.

It is not necessary to go into a dissertation on the different styles in which the confidence is conducted. They are known to all who read the papers, and it is useless to name them for the benefit of those who do not read them. But it happens that at this moment there is an unusual prevalence of this sort of thing in Chicago. This kind of crime is at the flood. It rises and falls in accordance with some law which no one has yet discovered. It will increase to an inordinate pitch, and then, numerous arrests having been made, die away. It will be for a time the fashionable mode of obtaining money. Then it will be replaced by the more chivalric and daring style of knocking a person down and relieving him of what he has, without even the formal security of a bogus check.

But there seems to be a reason why this confidence game is being played so generally at present, and that is a recent decision of the Honorable the Judge of the Recorder's Court, who practically decided that it was necessary for a person to be caught red-handed—in the very act, to insure conviction. So long as he was on the threshhold of sin, so long was he safe. This kindly ruling has naturally encouraged these individuals, and they feel a sense of security which they never enjoyed before. So for the present they have abandoned all other modes of labor, and devoted themselves to the profitable task of passing off valueless drafts on unsuspecting, very unsuspecting, strangers. How long this state of affairs will continue cannot be said—probably until that decision is reversed.

Bad as this state of affairs is, it would be well were those individuals the only "confidence men" in the city. Unhappily they are but a fraction of them. It is correct to say that all who live by a petty swindling of men are dealing in the confidence game. Every placarded beggar who appeals with closed eyes for charity, while in reality he can see as well as most of those who give him money, is practising upon the confidence of his fellow creatures. The well-dressed man who steps into business offices and represents himself to be the agent of some unheard-of benevolent enterprise, is no better. These advertisers of nostrums, these planners of fuel societies, these revealers of the future, these broken-down divines, these children with starving parents, all belong to the same grand class, and all deserve a little wholesome chastisement.

Some of the members of this organization attempt to cloak their real occupation by calling themselves by the name of peddlers. Provided with licenses, free or paid for, they hawk through the street articles which they know to be unfit for human use, and for which they demand prices so low as to tempt inexperienced housewives. More dangerous are they than their other brethren. They not only deplete the purse, but they are apt to injure the body. Matches that will not light; books that will not be printed; linens that will come to pieces; china with flaws, and a hundred similar articles are hawked around. They are found in every street, and at the door of every house.

If it were possible, some measures should be taken to deal with this fraternity and to set them to employment, in connection with stone breaking, if nothing else. But it is probably not possible. This grand order of confidence men extends through all branches of society, among the high as well as the low, among the dwellers on the avenues as the denizens of Wells street. Still, even though it cannot be abolished, there is no reason why several confidence men cannot be arrested and an attempt made to try them, in order that our country cousins may have a little higher idea of Chicago justice.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Monkey Waiters.

The Paris Exposition is to have another novelty, in fact, something more of a novelty than has yet been seen. There is a restaurant, the garcons of which are monkeys, or rather large baboons. "A Mr. Beckway, an American," says a Paris journal, "has spent many years in educating a number of baboons, four or five of the most intelligent of which he intends bringing to Paris, and installing in his proposed restaurant as garcons." The editor has seen these strange servants go through their exercises, of which he speaks as follows: "Each monkey carries upon his arm a napkin, and attached to the belt of his dress by a string are a number of blank cards, one of which the guest takes, and, after writing upon it his order, gives it to the garcon monkey, who carries it to the office, and presently returns with the first dish, which he places on the table, keeping all the while a most serio-comical face. The monkeys never mistake the rap on the table. They perfectly understand it and quietly obey it. Instead of the "Voila Monsieur," they approach with grins and grimaces, and make, as they reach you, a sort of chuckling noise. They are dressed in a fantastic costume, of which they seem very proud. Those not engaged are seated at one end of the room, and endeavor to make themselves agreeable by nods and winks to the ladies. The principal trouble of Mr. Beckway has been to teach his scholars to carry sweet-meats without eating them. Although he has now almost entirely got over the difficulty, the temptation often becomes too great for a monkey, and he devours the ice cream, cake, etc., which he should take to some lady or gentleman. A great advantage in these garcons is that they will never listen to your conversation, and that they have been raised in delightful ignorance of *pourboire*." This story may seem to you a fabrication, but when I tell you that I have seen in Paris dogs and monkeys do things just as extraordinary as the above, it will look more like the truth. At the Cirque de l'Imperatrice, in the Champs Elysee, they have a large monkey who rides horseback, turns double summersaults upon the back of the animal, jumps through paper covered hoops, vaults over bars, and does almost everything that is done by a man circus-rider. They have there also a number of dogs, which walk upon barrels, ascend ladders, jump through long cannon like tunnels, dance, fire off pistols, leap over each other, and do many other like tricks. These being so, as I know, why may not Mr. Beckway succeed? and why may there not be servants in France who know nothing of that eternal fee of the French waiter—a *pourboire*?—*Cor. Phila. Press.*

About Lecturers.

Prior to coming over to this country to lecture, and in order to qualify themselves more thoroughly for it, we note that Dumas, Jr., and Sala are both engaged in a study of the English tongue. The rumor was aimed at Sala's sore spot, of which everybody has at least one, which he nurses as he would a pet. It might no less happily apply to the case of a few of our own intellectual peripatetics. If they could be induced to put themselves on a course of very plain English, and munch away at it as a soldier does at hardtack, without the slightest allowance of water for dilution, the young and unmarried people who go to hear them might find, when the lecturing season was over, their courtships not quite so far advanced. Some lecturers don't think English of any particular consequence, unless it is very poor; and in that department they display anything but modesty. Along with a course of simple English, might go another course of ideas—something that takes a start from their own experience. We commend them, however, for one thing—it must be they who have driven whole audiences over to the desks of the scientific lecturers, from whose feasts they are loth to go back to the old whipped syllabub again.—*Boston Post.*

GEN. GRANT is perfectly independent of the power of the President, as the following amendment to the Army Appropriation will show:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the headquarters of the Army of the United States shall be at the City of Washington, and all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President and Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void; and any officer who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office; and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey or obey any orders or instructions so issued contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two, nor for more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction."

IT IS FORTUNATE for the fast multiplying classes of rock-oil consumers the world over, says the New York *Times*, that the supply of petroleum is constantly receiving new sources of increase. The developments in France of late have been from the discoveries of bituminous shales from which the oil is produced by distillation. Some of the deposits, however, are more of the order of compressed and compacted peat, whose vegetable fibres are still visible. If Europe continues to open up these means of supplying herself, the plenty over there will put a stop to one portion of our trade which ought to be ended—the export of crude petroleum. Only a few weeks ago, occurred another frightful explosion at sea by which, without warning, half the deck of a vessel was blown into the air, and the hold exposed to view a raging, fiery furnace. It is impossible to fill a vessel with barrels of a constant generator of inflammable gas in such a manner that it shall be safe from explosion. It would be bad enough if the vapors arising from the exuded contents of the barrels passed away with the vessel's motion; but being heavier than air they sink, fill the hold, and make the vessel a gasometer, more dangerous than if laden with gun powder or nitro-glycerine. The shipment of crude petroleum ought to be prohibited by law, and enforced by authority, both general and local.

—Queen Victoria relates, in her life of Prince Albert, that:

"When suffering under the severe prostration produced by his last fatal illness, the Prince roused himself to write a memorandum for the Queen on the communication which the Government proposed to make to the United States on the affair of the Trent. This memorandum was adopted by the Queen, and, influencing as it did the tone of the Government communication, had a material effect in preventing a rupture between the two countries. Except the commencement of a letter to King Leopold, which he could not continue after the first line, these were the last words written by the Prince."

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam. Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure. Will you who are suffering from dyspepsia, indigestion, nausea, sick headache, cholera morbus, dysentery and general derangement of the stomach, try my new pill—the bottle? We will never give you again if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of this article, and the united testimonies of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself and the beneficial results, as certain as sunshine, all urgently, persistently urge you to try just one bottle. If what we say is not correct—if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true—if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and wonderful—we will remain out of your vision as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market street. au10:TTS

RESTORES GRAY or FADED HAIR, and as a dressing is exquisite. Stops Hair from falling, cures Dandruff, Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the Scalp.

The Most Perfect Hair Restorer

"London	Ayer	Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Introduced.	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Bald Heads	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Reclothed	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	with	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	New Hair.	Hair Color Restorer"

Only 75 cents a bottle; half dozen, $4. Address orders to Jr. AYER & Co., Philadelphia.

Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNA, A. KELLY, JOS. FLEMING, A. TORRENCE, R. E. SELLERS & Co., Pittsburgh; RANKE & DRUITT, Allegheny. jy13:mwf

THE POISONS OF THE DAY.

The late temperance investigations in Massachusetts have thrown a flood of light on the horrible abuses practiced in the liquor trade, and have at the same time demonstrated the absolute necessity for unadulterated diffusive stimulants for medicinal purposes. Clergymen of the highest standing, men of the highest rank in science, and philanthropists, who are above the reach of prejudice, have testified not only to the pernicious effects of the adulterated liquors of commerce, but also the efficacy of uncontaminated alcoholic tonics as remedial and restorative agents.

First on the list of this class of preparations, best known and most extensively used of the stomachics of the day, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This specific is the only representative of that absolutely pure article which eminent divines, chemists, physicians and social economists in New England have declared not to be a proper subject for prohibitory legislation. The faculty proclaim from the mouths of its professors that a stimulant of this character is a medical necessity. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS satisfies all the requirements of science. Its alcoholic principle is free from the irritating conditions which mark its defects in even the best imported liquors, and the vegetable extracts with which it is medicated are among the best antidotes and restoratives that botanical science, in its world-wide research, has yet discovered. It is an indubitable fact that some constitutions and habits of body demand stimulation, and for all such a stimulant which combines all bilious and delightful purgative properties with its tonic virtues is manifestly desirable.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone" on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten on my lungs. I knew that the regular mode of treating disease like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to a discharge which I was constrained to believe was a salutary provision of Nature to get rid of some morbid condition in the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying to the system, and local applications to the fistulous parts, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies an vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, J—— C——.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms are No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,
Bankers,
No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The Bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

NEXT TERM OPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Apply to the PRESIDENT, Canonsburg, or to the VICE PRESIDENT, Washington, Pa. au8:6:d72

PROPOSALS.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will receive

PROPOSALS FOR THE RESTAURANT PRIVILEGES, Within the enclosure, at Pittsburgh, until TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1867, at the office, No. 10 St. Clair street. au6:6:d73

LARGE BUILDING TO LET.—That large Factory, formerly

Ryan's Building,

And lately occupied by Fachner & Irwin on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty streets. Very suitable for storage. Enquire of

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO., 72 Fifth street. au6:d67

10,000 GALLONS STONEWARE,

For sale at manufacturer's prices, at No. 396 PENN STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD. au6:d68

PROPERTY FOR SALE—A valuable Farm, containing 140 acres, near Oakdale Station, on Steubenville Railroad; all cleared, with good improvements; 45 acres underlaid with coal. Also, 16 acres of land on the Coraopolis plank road, four miles from the city, suitable for a gardener. Also, Houses and Lots in city and suburbs for sale.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 39 Grant street, opposite Court House. au8:d68

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING AND REPAIRS promptly attended to

FURGESON & BECK, au8:6 17 Smithfield street.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS

A HOME COMPANY,
TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads
John Walker,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. Jas. Miller,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank H. Brown,
James D. Verner,	C. Hanson Love,
	PHILLIPS, President.
	JOHN WATT, Vice President.

W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS.

The undersigned are the SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these CELEBRATED FLANNELS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 Wood Street.
au 6:d50

The Highest Market Price PAID FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS. myl8:nwf

ANTHRACITE COAL.

All parties desiring a supply of

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Can be supplied with the product of any of the following mines

WILKESBARRE,	PITTSTON,
SHAMOKIN,	SILVER BROOK,
	Or LYKEN'S VALLEY,

By leaving their orders with

WM. BINCHAM,
au1:d46 366 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN JOB PRINTING,

Neatly and promptly executed, by

ERRETT, ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 84 Fifth Street.
jy25:d74:TH

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,
No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW BEGGS the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety Goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a first-class stock of

HARDWARE. CUTLERY.

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK; Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c., Cutting Stencils and stamps, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, FINE COLD JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,

At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Watch repairing promptly attended to, at

W. WILSON'S,
No. 94 FOURTH STREET,
Two doors above Market street. CHARLES WF

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. The Laundry Express will call for and deliver all clothes free of extra charge. Leave orders at the office, No. 6 Clark's Row, or at all retail cash sales. Our stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDERWEAR, CORSETS,
PARASOLS, RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BONNET TRIMMINGS,

&c., &c., is still well assorted; also BRADLEY'S DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS and our customers will find our prices without the discount, as low as in any other store in the city. au2

10 PER CENT. OFF.

COMPRESSED BUNGS.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

MACHINE CUT CORKS,

Plugs, Taps, Irish Moss, Pitch, ROSIN, ISINGLASS, &c., &c.,

Nos. 122 & 125 Third St., Pittsburgh.

JOHN RONEY,
HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., 9th Ward, near A., V., B. R.

MANUFACTURER OF

Hammer Dies, Steel Moulds,

Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed. jy24

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that, preparatory to removing back into their new building, No. 62 Fifth street, next to corner of Wood, they are now selling their immense stock of

JEWELRY, etc., AT COST!

Consisting of Watches, Silver Ware, Bronzes, Fine Gold Chains, Table Cutlery, Stationery, Setts of Precious Stones, Regulators, French Clocks, etc., etc., together with all their fixtures, consisting of a large amount of silver mounted plate glass show cases, fancy shelving, counters, etc.

About the first of October we expect to re-open our new store with an entire new and fresh stock of everything pertaining to a first-class Jewelry House. Very respectfully,

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SEIDLE,
No. 89 FIFTH STREET,
se6:d16 Next to Bank Block.

ALEX. PATTERSON'S LUMBER YARD,

Corner Chestnut and Preble Sts.,

Sixth Ward, Allegheny, formerly Manchester.

A large stock DRY PINE BOARDS, Flooring, Shingles, Rough and Dressed Siding, 18 and 20 feet long boards.

50,000 feet Dry Oak Boards.
25,000 feet Ash, 1, 2 and 3 inches thick.
30,000 feet Poplar, 1 and 2 inches thick.

Also Fire Brick, Tile and Clay, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers. au8:d32

JUST RECEIVED, AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Picks and Pitchers, Refrigerators, Beer Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Meat Safes, Water Coolers, Step Ladders, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Also, Manufacturers of ZIMMERMAN'S STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c. au23:m68

THE CHEAP HAT AND SHOE STORE.

L. H. GUNDERMAN,

Practical Retail Dealer in BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS, No. 51 OHIO STREET, Allegheny City. No where else in the two cities can better bargains be obtained in the way of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of Ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals. Mr. GUNDERMAN is a fair dealer, content with reasonable profits, and determined to offer great bargains to all who favor him with their patronage. my2:m97

GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. P. RAY.

IRON CITY BELT WORKS.

CEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Riveted Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting.

No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh. jel1:s77

THE PITTSBURGH Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EVIANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST AND WOOD STS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD,
Vice President and Treasurer.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Pittsburgh Office, 26 Fifth Street,

FLORENCE KRAMER,
au6:d66 AGENT.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Table Linens,
Damask Napkins,
Towelings, Sheetings,
Pillow Linens,

FOR SALE BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 Fifth Street.
au16

MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,

(Successors to R. R. BULGER, Agent,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

No. 45 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Furniture constantly on hand at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

C. A. MYERS.....WM. C. HOPPER.....WM. S. WILT. au22:v65

Pittsburgh Importing House.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

SCHMIDT & FRIDAY,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 409 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH,

Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that they possess superior facilities through several large wine and liquor houses in Europe, and making their importations direct, they are enabled to offer the various grades of choice Wines and Liquors at prices less than Eastern rates. Examination of qualities and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand. au28:m56

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,
Jy27:m9 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

WM. MARDORF & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BROOMS,

Broom Brush and Broom Findings.

Factory and Warehouse, in the rear of Schomaker & Lange's,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood St., Pittsburgh. ap19:m73

A. YOUNG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants in

FLOUR, FEED,

AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.

No. 555 Penn St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my29:m

WALL PAPER!

AT REDUCED PRICES!

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

At No. 107 Market street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
je4

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS!—At FRANCE'S TEA MART,

No. 15 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH,

You can buy the finest quality of TEAS, at the price of any sold in the city. Also,

Sugars, Coffees and Groceries,

Of all kinds, of equally fine quality for the prices. TERMS CASH. Goods delivered free.

WM. FRANCE & SON,
15 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh.
je7:nxH

JOHN ROSS.....JOHN KNABLE.....JOHN H. BOYTS.

PITTSBURGH LAMP COMPANY.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,

No. 23 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, ETC

Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade.

TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected. je27:m3

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN CARPENTER,

No. 167 Lacock Street, Allegheny City

Manufacturer of every description of CRUDE OIL, CONDENSING and WATER

TANKS.

AGITATORS built on the most improved system. IRON TANK BOTTOMS and TOPS, and all kinds of work of this class, done for Refiners on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. my17:m98

REMOVAL.

J. LOUGHREY.....ALEXANDER FREW.

LOUGHREY & FREW,

Have removed to

No. 31 Market St.,

(CORNER OF SECOND,) PITTSBURGH,

Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

And all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.

JOSEPH WIGGINS,

Collecting Agent,

Office at the Board of Trade Rooms,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Bills of all kinds solicited and promptly attended to. Best of references given. jy13

NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY,

No. 154 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Fresh stock of choice

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c.,

Which we offer to the public at lowest prices.

A. G. BRYANT.
my15:m61

NOTICE.—Parties knowing themselves indebted to

DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON,

will call and settle their accounts before the first of September and save costs, as all unpaid bills will then be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection. DR. JOHN HUTCHINSON.

Hillside Cemetery, July 23d, 1867.

jy24:m3:d4aF

PEARLASH—30 bbls. for sale by J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East to all points in

COLORADO, NEVADA,
CALIFORNIA, UTAH,
ARIZONA, WASHINGTON,
NEW MEXICO, IDAHO,
OREGON.

Two trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with Stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER, SALT LAKE,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES, and with SANDERSON'S TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF COACHES for Fort Union, Bent's Fort, Taos, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and all points in Arizona and New Mexico.

With the recent additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices in the United States and Canadas.

Be sure and ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.
J. M. WEBSTER,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.
au14:

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

**CHOICE LANDS

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT 12½ CENTS,

GOOD PRINTS.

AT 12½ CENTS.

Bleached & Brown Muslins.

AT 12½ CENTS,

GOOD CRASH.

AT 14 CENTS,

10-4 SHEETING, very cheap.

Dress Goods;
Ginghams;
Tickings;
Furniture Checks;
Plain Flannels;
Plaid Flannels;
White Country Flannels,
One and two yards wide;
Coverlets;
Country Blankets;
Grey Blankets;
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs;
Hoop Skirts;
Woolen Yarn, &c., &c.,

A FULL STOCK, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

au13

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S,

No. 87 Market Street.

New Calicos for 12½c.

Bleached Muslins for 12½c.

10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 50.

New Dark Chintz, 50c.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

au15:n90

REDUCED PRICES!

IN

WHITE GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS;
LACES, real and imitation;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
HOOP SKIRTS;
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTING;
GLOVES, HOSIERY;
GENT'S AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR;
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS;
SHETLAND SHAWLS, &c.

SOILED GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

Straw and Millinery Goods at Less than Cost!

Being desirous to run our stock down as low as possible before taking possession of the new addition to our present store rooms, we will offer

DECIDED BARGAINS!

In all goods in our line.

JUST RECEIVED, 6 000 POUNDS

WOOLEN, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS,

Comprising all desirable shades and mixtures. Also, a full line HARNED FLANNELS, both of which we offer to the trade at

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

au7:n90

5,000 POUNDS

KNITTING YARN!

JUST RECEIVED.

To which we call the special attention of DEALERS AND KNITTERS.

DRABS,
SLATES,
BROWNS,
SCARLET,
VIOLET,
BLUE DE LYON,
AMORINE,
PURPLE,
MAROON,
SCT. CLOUDED,
BLUE MIXED,
BLACK MIXED,
SHEEP'S GREY,
BLACK AND WHITE.

500 LBS. AMERICAN ZEPHYR,

A full assortment of colors, for SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS AND LINENS, JACONET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, HAMBURG WORK, LACES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS AND SETTS.

At Reduced Prices!

In our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT will be found a full line of STAPLE GOODS, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS, to which we call the attention of Merchants, Peddlers and Dealers generally, AT LOWEST PRICES.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

78 & 80 MARKET STREET.

au2

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES OF

BEAD GIMPS AND FRINGES.

A NEW LOT, VERY CHEAP, OF

MALTESE LACE COLLARS AND HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
SUPER ENGLISH TRIMMING RIBBONS.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, new styles.
FRENCH CORSETS, new shapes.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS, new shape.

We have just opened a superior lot of

Ladies' Promenade Satchels, and Gents' Traveling Bags,

Of the best quality and most popular styles. We invite special attention to our new lot of

English Cotton Hosiery and English and French Made

GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt,

And all kinds of FURNISHING GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

Merchants and Dealers supplied at low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

jy2

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up Stock call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

jy29

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.

All business with the Corporation of Hilldale Cemetery, of date anterior to FIRST OF APRIL, 1867, and remaining unsettled, will be attended to at my office, No. 19 IRWIN ST., second floor.

jy13:n219 JOHN SEMPLE.

ICE CREAM, EATING, &c.

WILLIAMSON'S

DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' DINING ROOMS, second floor.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. jel9:n72

JAMES B. YOUNGSON,

No. 200 Wylie Street,

Respectfully informs all those who are in want of anything in his line that he has opened a first class

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

At the above number. Fresh BREAD always, of all descriptions, on hand. PIES, CAKES, &c. Splendid ICE CREAM ROOM, refitted up in style. Special attention given to furnishing Private Parties, Dinners and Picnics with ICE CREAM, CAKES and FRUIT.

Bread delivered morning and evening.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

P. H. M'GUIRE,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET, above Smithfield, opposite Dr. Clark's Methodist Church. ICE CREAM, SODA WATER, FANCY CAKES, FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY &c.

Parties and private families supplied at short notice, on reasonable terms. jel2:n

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS HORTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

jel3:m9

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and

LADIES' ORDINARY.

200 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty. my22:n99

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER.....JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh.

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. S. HOWLAND.....W. M. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 64 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 133 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, PUTTY, GLASS, BRUSHES, TURPENTINE, WHITE LEAD, ZINC, &c. jy26:n219

F. R. HUTCHINSON.....R. J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS,

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

REMOVAL.

JOHN F. CLULEY,

House and Sign Painter,

Has removed to

No. 134 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

my2:n97 Opposite the old stand.

ROBERT M'COWAN.....NO. SNYDER,

M'COWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Metal Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap18:n33

HATS, CAPS, &c.

NEW FALL GOODS,

JUST RECEIVING, AT

M'CORD & CO.'S,

No. 181 Wood St.

A very large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

All the new styles for the FALL SALES, selling at THE LOWEST PRICES. au13

HATS! HATS!

W. P. GRAHAM.....OWEN BYRNE.

GRAHAM & BYRNE,

At No. 52 St. Clair Street,

Have one of the very best retail stocks of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

In the city, and constantly in receipt of all that is new, as soon as they are expressed. Every attention given to retailing, exclusively. au17:n95

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.,

GEO. B. BABB. HENRY TH. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTNER

BABB, KNAKE & BUETTNER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BABB,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. au17:n96

KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS.—The very finest and most powerful; the most elegant finished; will stand in tune longer than any other. New stock just received.

For sale at less than factory prices.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street,

Sole Agent for Knabe's Piano, Haines Bros. Piano, and Prince's Automatic Organs, and

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. au8:n54

THOMAS MORELAND.....DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

425 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearse and Carriages for funerals.

Horses kept at livery. my8:y45

H. B. MILLER, Bazaar, Livery and SALE STABLES, &c., Also, Furnishing Undertaking. All kinds of Coffins, &c., at the lowest rates, kept constantly on hand. CARSON STREET, between Smithfield and Diamond streets, Birmingham. Horses, Carriages and new Buggies for hire. Horses and Carriages always in readiness for Funerals. Horses kept at livery by the day, month or year, and attended to in the best manner. Private families furnished with the safest Horses and most elegant Carriages. Stables kept open all hours of the day and night. my13:y62

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

DR. WEST begs to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his office and stables from the Red Lion Stables to 57 and 59 STRABLE, opposite the rear end of the St. Charles Hotel, Third street. Sick and Lame Horses taken in and carefully treated, at a moderate charge. Horses of any infectious diseases not admitted, unless a certificate to that effect is produced. DOCTOR WEST'S celebrated CURE ALL LINIMENT, as used by all the principal Veterinary Surgeons in Europe, will cure all sores. Wind or saddle galls, sore Shoulder, Sprains or Cuts, and will not injure the hair. It may be had in bottles, at his office.

Night and country cases promptly attended to. Remember the address, St. Charles Stables, THIRD STREET, opposite St. Charles Hotel. ja7:n36

PROF. N. P. DUFFEY,

VETERINARY SURGEON AND HORSE TRAINER,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully announces that he has opened an HOSPITAL STABLE at the corner of Liberty Street and Saint Clair Alley, where also, a TRAINING and BOARDING STABLE on Rear Street, between Ohio and Sandusky avenue. Office at the latter and residence at the former place. Special attention given to buying, selling, selecting and inspecting horses; and, with the assistance of Miss M. A. CHILDS, who may be seen at the office, corner of Penn and Liberty St., Allegheny, will give lessons in riding to either Ladies or Gentlemen. Refers, by permission, to the following gentlemen: A. Painter, J. C. Smith, Wm. S. Bissell, John Ritter, M.D., D. M. Kraus. je24:n79

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

JOHN M'GRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

43 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipe Tobacco Pouches always on hand. au7:n93

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

jy8:n96

The Pittsburgh Gazette

LETTER FROM CANTON, N. Y.

The St. Lawrence—Ogdensburg—Canton—St. Lawrence County—Religious denominations—St. Lawrence University and Theological Seminary—Agricultural Pursuits—Dairying—Mineral Resources—New Railroad—Summer Sports—Immense Wilderness—Fishing Excursion—Hon. Silas Wright.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANTON, N. Y., August 13, 1867.

Passing down the beautiful St. Lawrence river, with its enchanting scenery, for nearly sixty miles, you arrive at the thriving town of Ogdensburg. Widely known as the rendezvous of Gen. Meade when ordered to have an eye on the "bloody Fenians" who meditated an invasion of the New Dominion, Just eighteen miles southeast of Ogdensburg is Canton. Though hundreds of miles from Pittsburgh, yet in the day of cosmopolitan views and feelings, some items may not be without interest to the many readers of the GAZETTE.

St. Lawrence county, of which Canton is the County Seat, extends along the St. Lawrence nearly seventy miles, and thence south over one hundred and twenty miles, covering a large area and embracing a population of ninety thousand. There are but seven counties in the State which exceed it in population, and these embrace within their limits the larger cities. Though the county seat, Canton, has a population of but about two thousand, the village is pretty, however, and surrounded by a good farming district, according to its nearly central location it must retain its position as the shire town of the county, and this, with other advantages, will give it a sure and steady, if not a rapid growth. All the leading religious denominations are represented, the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Universalist being the most numerous. The last named has an institution of learning under its care, the St. Lawrence University and Theological Seminary. Though chartered as a University, but two departments have been organized, and one of these but poorly sustained. The buildings, four stories in height, including the basement, and one hundred and twenty by sixty feet, occupy a beautiful elevation, commanding a view of the surrounding country for many miles. Some sixty students were catalogued the past years, the ruling seven in the Theological department. But four Professors are employed, as the want of funds prevents the employment of a larger number. The Legislature of New York, which deals liberally with its institutions of learning, donated twenty-five thousand dollars to the incipient University. We may add *en passant*, that the authorities have voted one hundred thousand dollars to the Gouverneur College, on condition that the Trustees will remove it from Lima to their city.

The land in this vicinity is rolling, well adapted to agricultural purposes, and of good quality. Substantial dwellings and barns, multiplying from year to year and farms constantly improving in appearance and quality, give evidence that farmers are well paid for their labor. Dairying is especially profitable. More butter and cheese are sent to market from St. Lawrence county than from any other in the State. Your correspondent visited one of the cheese manufactory which consumes the milk of four hundred and seventy-five cows. Eight hundred cows supply milk to another manufactory located in the village. The manufactories are kept neat and clean, and a visit to them quickens the relish for cheese of every lover of the compressed curd.

The supply of iron ore is abundant and of the very purest quality. Iron and steel of remarkable strength and tenacity are manufactured from it, and thousands of tons are annually shipped to other parts in order to mix with ores of a lower grade. These mines are constantly increasing in value, and will be sources of immense wealth to their owners.

An outlet for the products of this region is furnished by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, either north to the St. Lawrence, and thence by water transit, or south, and thence by its connections with other roads, to all parts of the country. Most of the flour, lumber, leather, staves, &c., produced at Canton, are shipped in this way to larger and more remunerative markets. These articles are produced in considerable quantities at this point, the De Grasse, which flows through the village, affording excellent water power. A new railroad is now in process of survey from Ogdensburg, through Canton, to Schenectady. The design is to connect Ottawa, the capital of the New Dominion, by a nearer route, with Albany and New York. At least eighty miles will be saved, and, linking points of so much importance, it must become one of the most important thoroughfares in the country. Not only will the road be an advantage to Canton, and the country in its immediate vicinity, but it will develop a district hitherto unreached by any public improvement. Sixty miles of the road will pass through what 10-47 is an unbroken *wilderness*, rich in iron ore and lumber. Nearly the whole wilderness is heavily timbered with pine, spruce, hemlock, beech, maple, basswood, cherry, black ash and birch. The last two are among the finest in the world for cabinet and finishing purposes. The superior qualities of the black ash have been discovered but recently. The wood becomes dark and rich as it grows older, closely resembling mahogany. As it becomes better known it will be extensively used. The pews of the large and beautiful Presbyterian Church in Ogdensburg, which is just approaching completion, are made of this wood, with walnut caps, and are exceedingly beautiful. I know of nothing which presents a richer appearance.

Some idea of the size and undeveloped wealth of this wilderness may be gathered from the fact that it is one hundred miles in length and sixty in width, covering an area of six thousand square miles, and embracing the Southern part of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, the south-western part of Clinton county, the western part of Warren and Essex, and the northern part of Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer counties. Deer are found in considerable numbers in the wilderness, and also an occasional wolf, panther, black bear, beaver and otter. The presence of deer, and the many beautiful lakes and clear, cold mountain streams, abounding in trout, make the wilderness a favorite resort in the summer for fishing and hunting parties. These parties furnish themselves with tents and provisions, and spend from one to four weeks, as inclination, caution, or business permits. The fishing is done during the day, and the hunting by night. The deer come to the margin of the lakes to feed, and by the peculiar noise they make attract the attention of the hunter, who always occupies a boat, propelled noiselessly through the water. Great caution is necessary. A lamp attached to his head, and so arranged as to throw light on the barrel only of the gun, enables the hunter to take aim. Experts are often very successful. All the surroundings tend to render the sport very exciting, and the disciples of Nimrod and Izaak Walton look forward impatiently to the time of their yearly pilgrimages. Want of time alone prevented your correspondent from enjoying a practical proof of its pleasures.

As an evidence of the "water privileges" afforded by the wilderness, it may be stated that the head waters of the Oswegatchie have their rise in Cranberry Lake, the De Grasse in Lake Massawippe; the Raquett, (Snow Shoe) in Tupper's Lake and Long Lake; the Saranac, and Big and Little Chazy in Lake Champlain; and in the same wilderness are found the headwaters of the St. Regis, Deer, Salmon, Hudson, Black and Tacondaga rivers. The Hudson and Raquett, the former of which enters into New York Bay, and the latter in the St. Lawrence, lapp each other at a distance of not more than a mile. It is claimed that the Raquett affords greater water power for its length than any other stream on the continent. Rapids, having sufficient fall for manufacturing purposes, are found on an average every half mile. One remarkable fact, as stated to me by my informant, is, that it is longest at the little end," as under the peculiarity of all the streams is that the water is of a dark brown olive color.

Will you pardon me for relating a little of my own experience? Let it be understood that your correspondent has a passion for piscatorial sports; in a word, he is a disciple of Isaak Walton, albeit, his fame has never been heralded by his brethren of the hook and line. He has a reputation, but not for *angling* fish; rather, as some one has expressed it, "t'other way." As he descended the St. Lawrence his imagination, as fired by the statements in one of the guide books, that "angling is rather fatiguing (in the St. Lawrence) than otherwise, from the great quantity and size of the fish." He was impatient to try his hand. Wouldn't not be an achievement to be remembered, to catch a muskinonge, some of which have been caught in the St. Lawrence weighing forty and even fifty pounds! Even at Canton some are caught weighing twenty pounds and upwards. He was restless. His friend, Mr. Traver, at last agreed to accompany him, and armed with two rods, five "chubs," and a "spoon," and having received instructions how to manage the muskinouge, they started out, "just for a couple of hours." A walk of half a mile brought the anglers to a deep hole in the river. Some large rocks afforded good footing. Two chubs were soon dangling at the other end of the lines, and were let down into the water. In a few minutes Mr. Traver had a "bite." He gave a pull, when out came——the club, minus its fins and most of its scales. Your correspondent had a bite, too, as he thought. Reflected on Mr. Traver's failure, because he pulled too soon, and remembering the instruction "not to pull the fish ran," he tried to make sure by being patient. Thinking it might be necessary to give more line, he coiled himself on the water edge of the rock, stretched his arms to their full length, and remained in that position until he felt as if he was doing penance. Becoming desperate, he at last pulled, when up rose the end of a snag, but being heavy, the hook and part of the line were left in the hole. Didn't go for a bath, and the hole was too deep to wade after it. Mr. T. became disgusted and tried the spoon. A large bass followed once, but became disgusted also. Didn't like spoon victuals. Your correspondent tried the other hook and line with precisely the same success as in the first instance. Left the hook and part of the line in the water. Came home with two rods and part of two lines, three chubs, one spoon, and a firm conviction that there were large fish in the De Grasse. As for the Muskinange, however, they were too large for a single meal, and would not keep in warm weather.

Not the least interesting item is the fact that Canton was for a long time the residence of the Hon. Silas Wright, who died in 1847. A plain marble shaft marks his resting place in the village cemetery. A man of powerful intellect, fine social qualities and generous impulses; eminent as a statesman and distinguished as a political leader, his memory is gratefully cherished by thousands of both political parties.

Your correspondent cannot close this letter without acknowledging his many obligations to Mr. J. Traver, Rev. B. C. Creeboy, Mr. Packer and A. B. Sawyer, Esq., for many personal kindnesses, and for many of the items contained in this letter.

I. C. P.

Lost in the Mountains.

The Altoona *Tribune* contains the following account of a woman and two girls who were lost in the mountains in that vicinity. One day last week, a woman named Page, and two girls named Renner, started to the mountains north of town for the purpose of gathering whortleberries. Not returning in the evening, Mr. Page and Mr. Renner started to the mountain to search for them. After wandering about all night and finding no trace of them, they returned to town and gave the alarm, whereupon some one hundred and fifty men from the shops started out to search for them. The men divided off in squads of ten in order to scour the woods in all directions. One party going in the direction of the head waters of Bell's Run, met the woman and girls returning, they having been found by some person in that locality, and by him set upon the road to Altoona. They had wandered through the woods all night, and in consequence were pretty well fatigued. It is not likely that they will undertake a trip of the kind soon again. We advise persons going to the mountains for berries to have some one along who is acquainted with the ground.

We are Selling Envelopes at less than Eastern prices.

KERRET, ANDERSON & CO.,

38 Fifth street.

Killed on the Railroad.—On saturday night a man named James Barton was killed on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, At Mansfield, Ohio. As he was not discovered until he was dead, it is not known exactly how he was killed, but it is supposed he was intoxicated and laid down on the track to sleep. While in this position he was run over by the night express. Mr. Barton was a shoemaker by trade, and we believe was not a married man. His body was badly mutilated, his neck broken, and one of his legs nearly cut off. During the war he was a soldier in Capt. Roland's company. His remains were interred in the cemetery on sunday.

Trouble Among the Germans.—Simon Wich appeared before Alderman Taylor yesterday, and made information against John Andreas Wirth Gaffron, on sureety of the peace. He alleges the defendant is a dangerous man, and that he is in the habit of abusing him, the prosecutor, on all occasions, that he threatened to knock his brains out and made numerous other threats of a serious character. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, and after a hearing was committed in default of three hundred dollars to answer at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

EDUCATIONAL.

SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

South End Third U. P. Church,

DIAMOND STREET.

This Seminary, formerly conducted by Mr. H. M. TWINING, will open for the next year

Wednesday, September 4th,

Under the care of G. W. BINGHAM, A.M., who will be assisted by three ladies of more successful experience in teaching than the average. The courses of Study and Methods of Instruction will be such as to secure THOROUGH AND LIBERAL culture.

Physical health will be promoted by daily practice, under an accomplished teacher of Gymnastics and Calisthenics, a former pupil of Dr. Dio Lewis.

The best opportunities will be afforded for pursuing Music, French, Drawing and Painting. Circulars may be found at the principal Music Stores of Allegheny and Pittsburgh.

Applications should be made early to the Principal, who may be found at the School Rooms, from 2 to 4 every MONDAY and TUESDAY, till the Term commences.

G. W. BINGHAM, Principal.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1867. au8:d30

WESTERN UNIVERSITY,

THE NEXT TERM will commence

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2D.

All who desire to enter should be present on that day. This Institution has now eleven Professors, and affords the best advantages in the Languages, Literature and Science. Students can enter the Preparatory, Scientific or Collegiate course.

For information address the PRESIDENT OF WESTERN UNIVERSITY, No. 11 Cliff street. au9:d39

BUSINESS MAN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Nos. 6 and 8 St. Clair Street.

Has a Perpetual Charter.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, time unlimited.....$40 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship, per quarter of three months.....20 00
Penmanship, per month.....8 00
For Circulars or Specimens, address

N. SHAFFER, or
J. F. McCLAYMONDS.

jy26:m97

CIVIL AND MINING

ENGINEERING.

At the RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y. Instruction very thorough. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Next open SEPT. 11th. For the ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, DIRECTOR, Troy, New York. jy29:m81

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AUGUST REDUCTION!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Is now offered at

CLOSING OUT AT REDUCED PRICES!

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

mh5:n87

THIRD ARRIVAL

OF

SUMMER GOODS,

AT

E. HOUSTON & CO.'S,

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Men and Boys' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

No. 107 Fifth St.,

CORNER OF CHERRY ALLEY.

All the latest styles and novelties in CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Prices very reasonable and to suit the times.

jy15:n

E. J. McGRATTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

S. W. corner DIAMOND and OHIO STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY.

A large assortment of Furnishing Goods always on hand.

A first class cutter will attend to custom work. je11:n40

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

143 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth. PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, and made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. my16:n102

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

GENTS', BOYS', YOUTH'S,

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND GAITERS,

In great variety, and selling at reasonable prices, at

31 FIFTH STREET.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

jy3:n72:mwf

LADIES' ENGLISH LASTING

CONGRESS GAITERS,

AND BALMORALS,

Worth $3, selling at $1.50, at

31 FIFTH STREET.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO,

jy3:n72:mwf

DYERS AND SCOURERS.

H. J. LANCE,

Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,

DYER AND SCOURER,

Straw Goods Cleaned or Dyed,

KID GLOVES and LADIES' PLUMES cleaned or dyed.

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets,

All goods returned in two weeks. Goods kept subject to the owner twelve months. my15:n

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY.....PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c. Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh. jy26:n

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and guarantee equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Sorghum Pans, Rotter Iron, Stillings, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. jel6:n

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE

of the injurious effects of Face Powders and Washes. All sure results also are the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. ap18:mwf

HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla

Eradicates ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN,

Which so disfigure the appearance. PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect safety.

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or Decoctions as usually made.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states *that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla: its power is specific in a state of the system so anomalous, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all Druggists. ap18:mwf

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. ap18:mwf

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind are from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value. ap18:mwf

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC,

The Great American Diuretic!

Affords immediate relief and effects permanent cures of all Urinary and Private Diseases in the male and female, in shorter time than any remedy ever discovered. Price $1.00 per box. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHN D. PARK, General Agent,

ap26:y81-mwf CINCINNATI, O.

THOSE WHO desire BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take NO other. ap18:mwf

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of Heat and stationary Steam Engines, Blast Furnace, Mill and Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 14 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11:n52

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION are produced by using HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin. ap18:mwf

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS,

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Bolts and Copper Rivets, Yellow Metal Bottoms, Speller Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals. Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand, Power Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST STREET and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my14:mwf

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Two tablespoonfuls to a gallon. Quantity and large doses KILL. ap18:mwf

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL and examine the new

SILVER-TIPPED SHOES.

They will wear twice as long as those without tips. Kept only by

WM. E. SCHMERTZ,

No. 31 Fifth st., Pittsburgh.

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value. ap18:mwf

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 218 PENN STREET,

mh26:y92 PITTSBURGH.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the *Great Blood Purifier.* ap18:mwf

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY! WHY NOT? Serious Reflections for Young Men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Infirmities brought on by Ignorance of Nature's Laws, in the first case of man, sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ap18:mwf

GRAY'S GYMNASIUM,

No. 7 FOURTH STREET.

Daily exercises from 8 till 9 and from 11 to 12 o'clock. Gymnastics from 5 till 9 and from 11 to 12½. Prof. GRAY, Vocal Music from 8 till 9. Prof. GRAY. Reception from 10 till 11, MISS LE ROY, of Boston. jy23:n

PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between O'HARA & ROBINSON is this day dissolved. Persons having claims against the said firm and those indebted to the same, will present their accounts at No. 6 Smithfield street, for the adjustment of the same.

O'HARA & ROBINSON,
M. O'HARA.

PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons not to purchase any of the goods, wares, merchandise, or material, belonging to the late firm of O'HARA & ROBINSON, without my individual signature is attached to each and every bill of sale of said goods, wares, merchandise or material, as I will repudiate each and every sale not made in accordance with this notice.

MICHAEL O'HARA.

PITTSBURGH, July 24, '67. jy26:n93

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP has been entered into, to commence from the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1867, and to continue to JUNE 30TH, 1870, between EMIL SCHALK, of the City of Philadelphia, and CHARLES LENNIG, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the business to be that of dealing in and the refining of Petroleum, Coal or Shale Oils, and the disposal, in exhaustive use, of the articles used in the refining process, either by sale or further manufacture; to be conducted in the name of EMIL SCHALK, the General Partner, in the City of Pittsburgh. CHARLES LENNIG is the Special Partner, who has contributed thereto the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash.

EMIL SCHALK, General Partner.
CHARLES LENNIG, Special Partner.

Pittsbur

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Are now converting into the

NEW 5-20'S GOLD BOND OF 1867,

All other issues, including all series of 7-30's, 6's of 1881, 5-20's of 1862, 5-20's of 1864, 5-20's of 1865, and Compound Interest Notes.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 15, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140¾; Eighty-one bonds, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¾; Five Twenties, 1864 110; Five Twenties, 1865, 110¾; Consols 108¾; Seven Thirties, 107⅝@107¾; Ten Forties, 102½; Stocks—Erie Railroad, 71½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 83¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Chicago and Northwestern, 47½; Chicago and Northwestern preferred, 70¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 105¼; Michigan Southern & Railroad, 87¾; New York Central, 105¾; Reading, 105½; Western Union Telegraph Co., 46¾. Mining shares—Corydon, 1,20; Gregory, 6,65; Quartz Hill, 1,75; Smith & Paramalee, 5,30; Quicksilver, 31¾.

Closing New York quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.:

U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113¾
" " 1864	113¾
" " 1865	110¾
" " 1867	108¾
" 10-40s	102½
" Consols	108¾
August 7-30s	107¾
June 7-30s	107¾
July 7-30s	107¾
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117¾
Gold	140¼
Silver	135¾

—The financial portion of New York has been exercised for two days over mysterious rumors and hints of irregularities in the Treasury note department at Washington, evidently designed to influence the gold market and hook up reckless speculation. A petition, it was asserted, had been signed by no less than five New York bank presidents and sent to the Executive, charging these irregularities, and urging an investigation, coupling the name of a prominent bank parlor magnate with the reform, who had also been named in a sensational editorial on Monday, as the probable successor of Mr. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury. Whole story assumed a new phase, and it was found that the reported treasury frauds came from a new paper, just issued by Edward C. Dunbar, who was long intimate and confidential at the treasury printing department, and who was president of the Continental Bank Note Company. The paper, as we were informed by telegraph, contains a long article on the subject, embracing these allegations: "Criminal and reckless mismanagement, enormous deficiencies, frauds and duplicate issues, involving hundreds of millions; redemption of duplicate coupons, notes and currency; wanton expenditure and general confusion of accounts. The government is deceived as to the amount of government paper obligations afloat."

In the face of recent thorough examination of this identical branch of the Treasury Department by a Congressional committee, (which was satisfactory in every particular,) the charges in this "new paper" must be taken very cautiously. The trifling advance in gold, and the steadiness of Governments, after the announcement had been engaging men's attention in New York for two days, is sufficient evidence of the trifling effect it has had thus far on the market. In general these rumors are purely sensational, and cogitated in the busy brains of speculators for effect upon the timid and for the agrandizement of gamblers.

—The only direct conversionary movement now going on is this: Government issues a Five Twenty bond carrying 6 per cent. gold interest from July 1, 1867, and receives the August 15th Seven Thirties, allowing interest to July 1. Interest on the August Seven Thirties ceases August 15th, and if they are not presented for conversion at maturity "the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion."

—There is much danger that when the present unequaled crop of cereals throughout the Northwest is brought to market, there will result such an obscription of currency as will cause a very large amount of United States 7-30 bonds to find their way to Wall street. The redemption of the August compounds, other than those held by the National banks, will just be in time to relieve the coming pressure for currency. Probably there is enough of them in the hands of capitalists to bring out considerable portion of the currency now locked up useless in the United States Treasury. Of course the redemption of compounds held as a reserve by National banks must affect the money market immediately. The currency paid them would go into their reserves, and would not be missed until Mr. McCulloch began to replace it in the Treasury. Should he redeem fifty millions of compounds with currency, and then, before he issues the three per cent. certificates authorized to be held as bank reserve, again run up his currency in the Treasury to seventy-five millions, he will at least have to choose to buy some of his bonds at a low figure.

In view of the possibility of putting such powerful uncertain hands, it is to be hoped the National banks will retain their August compounds till October, at which date, it is said, the 3 per cent. certificates will be ready, and by which time, we predict, he will have difficulty in showing just which region of the country is oppressed by a superabundance of currency.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The United States Treasury held over seventy-two millions [$72,474,226 28] in currency, and over eighty-three millions ($83,447,314) in gold, deducting nineteen millions ($19,457,000) for the gold notes out, making a total equal to nearly one hundred and ninety millions in currency, belonging to the Government, all lying idle—a large amount, which, when taken in connection with the heavy aggregate of unemployed funds belonging to the banks and individual capitalists of the principal cities, presents rather an unsatisfactory view to those who do their own thinking. It is seldom that there are so many points of similarity between our own financial condition and that of Great Britain as at present. At the financial centers of both countries there is a glut of money, and correspondingly low rates of interest, 1½@2 per cent. in England being equal to about 3@4 per cent. here. There, too, we find manufacturing and general business unusually dull, a condition in which it has been for more than a year past, while the crops are likely to be heavier than for some years past.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 8, 1867.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK DURING THE WEEK.

The following statement shows the number of cars of stock received at the Central Yards during the week ending Wednesday, August 14th:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.	223 cars	191 cars	76 cars
C. & P. R. R.	35 "	15 "	31 "
P. C. & C. R. R.	28 "	14 "	29 "
Total	286 "	120 "	136 "
Total last week	260 "	72 "	72 "

SHIPMENTS OF LIVE-STOCK EAST.

The shipments of stock East during the week ending August 13th, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	742	2626	4629	114
N. Y. via Phila.	573	....	1927	....
N. Y. via Allentown	2179	7566	2976	154
Baltimore	....	1942	....	....
Way Stations	1630	130	7649	95
Totals	5123	11,742	15,501	325

CATTLE.

The operations in Cattle were again unusually heavy this week, and while the market was active with a full attendance of buyers, prices, compared with last week, have undergone little or no change. Prime fat cattle were wanted, and there were but few of this grade in market, while common and medium cattle were plenty, and sold freely at prices ranging when closed at 4 to 6c—bulls brought from 2½ to 4½c. The best prices reported were 7 to 7¼, but we are confident that extra fat cattle would have brought 8c. Indeed, we are cognizant of $190 per head having been offered for a drove of extra Southern Ohio steers, and we heard of $102 per head having been offered for another drove. It should be borne in mind, however, that these are outside prices, and can only be realized for extra cattle—several very good droves of cattle changed hands this week at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7¼. The operations in stock cattle were again large this week, but, notwithstanding there was a spirited demand, the supply has kept fully up to it, and prices remain about as last week, ranging from 5 to 6c.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market has been pretty hard on drovers this week, which is owing to the supply being largely in excess of the demand. The slight improvement noted last week seemed to have stimulated shipments this week, and the pens to-day were full almost to overflowing, and good to prime fat Sheep may be quoted at 4¾ to 5c, and common to medium at 3 to 4c. Lambs sold in the Allegheny market this week at from $1.50 to $4 per head, according to quality.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price.
Hedges & T. to Rawl		97	60	3 00
Smith & T. to Pidcock		195	95	4 75
Smith & T. to Pidcock		215	79	3 95
Lafferty to Hesser		316	92	4 50
Pfleiffer to Black		183	86	4 40
Lafferty to Landis		97	85	4 60
Lafferty to Loyd		502	88	4 40
Lafferty to Loyd (com)		189	80	3 70
Hedges & T. to Pidcock		116	..	3 90
Reynolds to Pidcock		24	..	3 25
Chryst to Deitrich		203	..	4 25
Price to Barclay		288	..	4 70
Reis to Deitrich		449	..	4 85
Voter to Deitrich		115	88	4 75
Dial to Deitrich		178	97	4 92
Wright to Rawl		168	80	4 00
Taylor to Rawl		216	74	3 95
Lippy to Rawl		93	75	3 90
Gibson to Rawl		144	101	5 12
Smith to Rawl		100	88	4 12

HOGS

The market for this class of stock is steady, but without decided change either way. New York Hogs may be quoted at 6¾@6¾c, and Philadelphia Hogs at 7¾ to 7¾c—one or two droves of extra brought 7.65. The demand has been fair throughout the past week, and with a good attendance of buyers, prices have been pretty well sustained.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price.
Hedges & T. to Imhoff		47	209	7 15
Hedges & T. to Halligan		63	175	6 70
Hedges & T. to Halligan		115	175	6 70
Downing to Gilchreist		116	200	6 75
Thayer to Gilchreist		118	205	7 30
Robinson to Gilchreist		105	240	7 25
Potter to Gilchreist		116	220	7 35
Given to Gilchreist		164	200	6 95
Lafferty to Gilchreist		31	210	7 00
Rodelheimer to Gilchreist		63	200	6 90
Fidler to Gilchreist		43	210	7 00
Lafferty to Gilchreist		117	220	7 00
Halligan to Gilchreist		163	275	7 65
Frank to Gilchreist		40	190	6 90
Lafferty to Halligan		171	180	6 75
Lafferty to Halligan		56	200	6 75
Lafferty to Halligan		259	170	6 80
Lafferty to Halligan		74	150	6 75
Voter to Imhoff		90	190	7 05
Voter to Imhoff		100	210	7 60
Voter to Orr		32	220	6 50
Scott & M. to Imhoff		244	200	7 20
Scott & M. to Imhoff		49	200	7 20
Barnes to Imhoff		90	200	7 30
Brubeaker to Imhoff		71	210	6 90
Myers to Imhoff		47	200	7 15
Carnes to Imhoff		84	210	7 40
Boles to Imhoff		56	200	7 00
Dunlap to Imhoff		44	220	7 10
Hudson to Imhoff		41	225	7 25
Voter to Imhoff		68	220	7 35
Johnston to Imhoff		68	210	7 10
McBeth to Imhoff		18	225	7 25
Johnston to Imhoff		168	220	7 25
McMann to Imhoff		60	200	7 00
Evans to Imhoff		60	200	7 10
Hendrickson to Imhoff		102	220	7 35
Robinson to Imhoff		100	250	7 55
Johnston to Imhoff		189	240	7 40
McBeth to Imhoff		96	240	7 35

REPORTED SALES OF CATTLE.

Hedges & Taylor report the following sales, all on commission: 13 head fairish steers, averaging 1050, for L. Potter to R. Maynes & Co., at 6¾@6¾; 9 head coming cow, averaging 980, same to same, at 4½; 45 head commonish stockers, for Wm. Johns, at 5¼—averaging 775; 21 head stockers for Frost, averaging 900, at 5¾; 18 head good stockers for Kelly at 5¾—averaging 1000; 19 head stockers for Hirst, at 4,70—averaging 820; 54 head slippery beef cattle for McBride, to J. Noble, averaging 1025, at 6½; 96 head for John Whitcomb, fairish cattle, averaging 1025, at 5,90@6; 39 head for W. Gibson, averaging 1060, considered fairish butchers cattle, at 6¼; 35 head for Schrimp, to H. Miller, 1200 lbs. average, at 6¾; 18 head for Wm. Marsh, to Hilderbrand, mixed cattle, averaging 750, at 4@5; 91 head fairish beef cattle, averaging 1200, for J. Davis fo Hathaway & Co. at 7; Smith & Talmage to Auil & Co. 20 head stock steers, averaging 950, at 5¾; same to same, 11 head stockers at 5½; same to same, 7 head bulls at 3½; same to Maynes & Co. 19 head heifers and steers at 5¾; same to H. Miller 40 head stockers, averaging 1060, at 5,80; same to Davison 40 head stockers, averaging 1000, at 5¾; Lafferty & Co. to J. F. Mitchell 33 head stockers at 5½; same to Gilchreist 10 head at 6c—averaging 950; same to J. Voter 46 head stockers at 5,65; same to Hilderbrand 18 head at 6¾, "fattish" same 40 head to Chipper & Morrison at 5½; same to Hamilton 28 head very common cows and heifers at 4½; same to S. Miller 18 head at 6¾—averaging 1225; same sold 20 head, in lots, at 4¾@5½, about 50 head on sale. Marks & Troutman to Wright & Moore 27 head fairish steers, averaging 1125, at 6,65. Cannon to Maynes & Co. 19 head cows at 4¾. Baird to H. Miller 19 head, weighing 18,200, at 6. C. A. Thayer to J. Cassady 16 head, weighing 19,975, at 6½. Rogers to Duffey 20 head, averaging 1000, at 5,80. Workman to McArdle 22 head, weighing 17,925, at 5. Bishop to Maynes & Co. 21 head bulls at 2¾. Swope to McArdle 32 head, weighing 37,400, at 6¼. Chryst to Erb 41 head, averaging a fraction over 1000, at 6. Smith & Talmage to Noble 20 head stockers at 5,60; Motter to Evans 47 head, weighing 45,700, at 5¾. A. Deitrich to Evans 52 head of fairish cattle, weighing 52,200, at 6¼. A. Deitrich to Pennybacker 44 head, quality good cattle, weighing 37,925, at 7,05. Hazlewood & Co. to Landis 46 head, weighing 38,950, at 5¾. Pletcher to Messenger & Strayer 32 head, weighing 37, 150, at 7¼. Bamburg to Evans 20 head, weighing 16,775, at 6¼. Berry & Biddle to H. Miller 17 head, weighing 20,100, at 6,45. Berry & Biddle to Landis 109 head of good stockers, weighing 105,325, at 6¾. Clark to Dilworth & Co. 20 head of pretty good cattle, weighing 20,350, at 6¾. Davis to Hathaway 25 head, weighing 61,050, at 7. Hartzel to Maynes & Co. 17 head, weighing 17,975, at 6. Shields to H. Miller 82 head, weighing 101,275, at 7. Young to Mooney 20 head stockers at 5¾. Spiny to Glawer & Co. 36 head, weighing 37,750, at 7. Motter to Weaver & Co. 21 head, weighing 21,900, at 6,50. Marshall to Lemon 20 at 5¾. McGraw to Weaver & Co., 18 head, weighing 17,550, at 6¾. Horst to Graff & Landis, 36 head weighing 36,836, at 6,20. Motter to Campbell, 36 head, weighing 41,550, at 6,50. McLain to Wright & Moore, 37 head, weighing 36,925, at 6. Hazlewood to Haslin, 34 head, weighing 38,250, at 7¼. B. Phillips to Auil & Co., 17 head at 5¾. Mears to Mayne & Co., 18 head at 6. Connor to Apple, 18 head, weighing 19,440, at 7,20. Rush to Todd, 30 head at 6. McMurtry to Evans, 26 head, weighing 44,480, at 6,70. Rodelheimer to Miller, 18 head, weighing 20,800, at 6¼. Potter to Maynes & Co., 17 head at 6¾.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 15, 1867.

CRUDE—The market was exceedingly quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, though we have missed getting a sale for a considerable length of time. There is, however, but little change to note in the general tone of the trade, though, if anything, the undertone of the market indicates a slight weakness, as regards prices, there is but little change, though in some cases holders are offering to give way a little in order to effect sales. For example, we heard of offers to-day to sell at 12½@12¾c for the last four months, buyer's option, which is a reduction of a quarter of a cent, as we are cognizant of an offer the other day to buy at 12¾, without finding a seller. For the same delivery, seller's option, there were offers to-day to buy at 10c, and offers to sell at 10¼c. No demand for spot oil.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was also unusually quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, but prices remain unchanged. We quote nominally at 27¼c on spot; 26c for this month, buyer's option; 30c for September, and 31½c for the last four months, same option. The shipments of refined east have fallen off materially within the last two weeks, and it is alleged that they will be smaller still within the next few weeks to come, as already quite a number of refineries have been stopped, and others will follow suit about the first of September.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co, 250 bbls refined, to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 200 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 150 to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Lockart & Irvin, 336 do do, Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 100 do do, to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

O. R. Jones, 150 do do to, F. A. Dilworth & Co, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 87 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Jas. K. Paty, 46 do do, to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Fleming & Co., 500 do do to L. Wilcox, Philadelphia.

The Arrests on 'Change—Trouble Among the "Short" Gamblers of Chicago.

The troubles on 'Change did not cause any excitement yesterday which was perceptible to outside observers. The morning was thronged during the forenoon by visitors who had come there in the full expectation of seeing two hundred of our prominent business men carried off under charge of Constables. But they were disappointed. No further arrests were made, and the day's business was conducted very much in the usual fashion, the only allusion to the recent excitement being of a jocular character. The name of D. A. Goodrich was pretty freely handled about, and became the target for all the random shafts of wit which were flying loosely around the hall. The visitors on the balcony smiled in vain for a sensation. There was none. The hall of the Chamber of Commerce presented just the same appearance as on the days when the name of Goodrich was unknown.

At a quarter to one, the President, Mr. Egan, called the Board to order, and read the following preamble and resolution presented on the previous day by Mr. Howard Priestly:

WHEREAS, While trading under the rules and regulations of the Board of Trade, the members have been subjected to, or threatened with, attacks, arrests, etc.

Resolved, That the Directors be requested to take such action and provide such remedy as may be necessary under the circumstances.

A member in the throng carried that the resolution be laid upon the table.

This motion was lost.

Mr. N. K. Fairbanks moved to refer the resolution to the Board of Directors.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 15.—Weather clear and warm. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; winter 3@6c higher; $2,12@2,20 for No. 1, $2,15 for No. 2 white winter, $1,86@1,88 for No. 1, $1,81@1,82½ for No. 2 Spring. Corn less active at 97@97½c for No. 1, 92½@94½c for No. 2, closing quiet and steady. Oats steady at 57½c for No. 1 and 56½c for No. 2. Rye heavy and 1@2c lower; $1,05@1,06 for No. 1, $1,02@1,05 for No. 2. Barley steady and unchanged. Mess Pork $23,25@23,50. Lard nominal at 12½@12¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—Dry Goods market active owing to a rain storm, prices are generally firm.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 15, 1867.

The general markets continue quiet and a little dull, with but few changes in prices worthy of special notice. The demand for almost everything being restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, we have but few round lot operations to record, though in the aggregate, there is a fair volume of business.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet but steady at previous prices. Sugars—13@13¾c for Cuba; 14@14¾c for Porto Rico; 17¾c for Crushed; 16¼c for "A" Coffee; 16¼c for "B" ditto; and 16@16½c for "C" Extra. Molasses—75c for Porto Rico, and 86c for New Orleans. Coffee—24c for fair; 25½@26c for good to prime, and 27c for choice. Spices—33c for Pepper (in grain) 32c for Allspice; 45c for Cloves; 70c for Cassia; and $1,37½ for Nutmegs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet but steady—City mills are still offering to buy at $2,10@2,15 for prime Penna. and Ohio Red. Oats more active; sale of 400 bush new, on spot, at 60c; 250 do do at 59c; 1 car in elevator, at 56c; and 3 cars, to arrive, buyer furnishing sacks, at 58c. Corn is quiet but steady at $1@1,05. Rye is in light supply but the demand is limited; may be quoted at $1,10@1,15 for new, and $1,20 for old. No movement in Barley as yet; we quote new Spring nominally at 90c@$1.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady with a continued fair local demand, and light supply. We continue to quote at $11 00@11,50 for choice old Spring and new Winter Wheat; and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,25 for old.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady with a fair jobbing demand, and we have regular jobbing sales at 12¾@12¾c for Shoulders; 14½@15½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 21@21½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quiet but steady at 12@13½c for prime kettle rendered, in tierces, and 14c, in kegs. Mess Pork nominal at $24@24,50.

POTATOES—The demand is a little better, but prices are unchanged—small sales of prime at $2 per bbl.

BUTTER—Continues scarce and in good demand, and prime fresh packed may be quoted steady at 22@23c—sale of 400 lbs reported at 23c. Common packed dull and neglected.

EGGS—Dull with a supply apparently in excess of the demand; 15c seems to be regarded as the nominal price.

CHEESE—Sales of Hamburg at 13c and Factory at 14c. Common Western Reserve is quoted at 13½.

GREEN APPLES—Continue scarce and in demand; we continue to quote at $5,50@6,50 per bbl.

STARCH—Madison is quoted at 6½ to the trade, and 7@7½c in a retail way.

OIL—Lard Oil is still quoted at 85c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1.

HAY—Ranges all the way from $15 to $20 per ton, as to quality.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 140¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy and steady at 5@6 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet at 109½@109¾. Gold a shade lower, opening at 140¾, declining to 140⅝, and closing at 140¾. The Government sold about half a million to-day. Exports $466,000.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Without decided change. Coupons of 1881, 113¾; do. of 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 110; do. 1865, 110¾; do. new, 108¾; 7-30s, first series, 107¾; second and third, 107¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks opened firmer and closed exited and heavy. The following are the 3:30 prices: Ohio Certificates, 27@27¾; Canton, 49@50; Cumberland Coal, 30@31; Quicksilver, 31; Mariposa, 9@11; Western Union, 45½@46; Pacific Mail, 146½@146¾; Atlantic Mail, 112@113¾; New York Central, 105½@105¾; Erie, 70¾@70¾; Hudson, 123@124; Reading, 105@105¾; Michigan Central, 110@110½; Michigan Southern, 87¾@87¾; Illinois Central, 119@120; Pittsburgh, 85@85¾; Toledo, 103¾@103¾; Rock Island and Pacific, 102¾@103; North Western, 46¾@46¾; do. preferred, 70¾@70¾; Fort Wayne, 104¾@106; Wabash, 30½; Tennessee ex-dividend Coupons, 68¾@68¾; New 6s, 66; Missouris, 56½; Wells & Fargo ex-dividend, 66¾; American, 22@24; Adams, 70¾@74; United States, 74¾@75; Merchants Union, 18¾@20.

MINING SHARES

Quiet; Midas, 22; Edgerville, 25; El Dorado, 250@260; Quartz Hill, 175@180; Gregory, 660@665; Corydon, 110; Smith & Parmelee, 520@525.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,235,741; payments, $270,686; balance, $31,375,607.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales at 28½c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts 9586 bbls; market 10@20c better for old, and heavy and declining for new; sales 8,500 bbls at $7,25@8,10 for superfine State and western, $8,70@9,10 for extra western, $11@13 for shipping Ohio, $11,10@12,75 for trade brands, and $10@13 for new St. Louis. California heavy; sales 250 bbls at $12,75@13,50. Rye Flour firm; sales 450 bbls at $7@8,25. Whisky unchanged. Wheat; receipts 21,000 bush; market firm with a moderate demand for export; sales 48,000 bush at $1,35 for No 2 do at $2,00@2,30 for new amber southern, $2,35 for amber Michigan and State, $2,75@2,80 for white California, $2,35@ for new white Michigan to arrive, and $2,40 for new white Genesee. Rye scarce and firm; sales 4000 bush at $1,45 for western, $1,54 for Canada, and $1,58 for new Ohio. Barley and Malt dull; receipts 19,000 bush; 12,000 bus; market opened dull, but closed firmer, with good speculative demand and fair export inquiry; sales 120,000 bus at $1,10@1,15 for new mixed western; $1,13@1,15½ for choice do; $1,06@1,09 for unsound do. Oats; receipts 14,000 bush; sales 36,000 bush at 70c for western; 78c for damaged do; 80@86c for State, and 91@95c for new Ohio and Southern. Rice quiet. Coffee firm in sympathy; sugar in moderate request; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 11¼@12¾c. Molasses steady. Pig Iron quiet. Petroleum a shade better. Tar for credit, and 280@300 for jobbing parcels in bond. Pork heavy and irregular; sales 575 bbls at $24,18@25,31 for new mess, closing at $25,25 cash; $23,75 for old do; $19,75@20 for prime, and $23,75@23,00 for prime mess. Beef firm and unchanged, sales 140 bbls; also 100 tes India Mess at $18. Beef Hams quiet. Cut Meats dull; sales 176 pkgs at 10½@11½c for hams, and 15@16c for hams. Bacon dull; sales 10 boxes shoulders at 13c; 50 do clear at 18c; steady; sales 870 bbls at 12½@13½c. Butter steady at 11@22c for Ohio. Cheese heavy. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LATTER P. M. prices—Flour closed; market declining for new but quiet and very firm for old. Wheat firm with a fair demand; partly export; partly miller and trade; and western $2,30@2,32. Rye in request and firm at $1,45 for old western. Oats firm at 90@95c for old western, and 70@75c for new. Corn firm with moderate export and good speculative demand at $1,11@1,15 for good to prime new mixed western and $1,06@1,10 for old. Beef quiet, sales 200 bbls at $22,25 cash, and $23,50 regular; buyers $24,50 cash and $25,25 regular. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm for new, but Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet at 13@13¾c for fair to prime steam, 12¾c for kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Tobacco active; some grades lower; common to medium leaf, 6@12c; shipping do. $8@14; fillers, $6@25; wrappers, $12@20; good and bright leaf, $20@26. Hemp—Prime, cotton—nothing transpired. Flour in fair demand, and choice firm; single extra, $8,50@8,75; double do, $9@10 50; treble do, $11@11,75; family, $12@13; fancy, $13@15. Wheat heavy 5c lower, fancy white, $2,30; choice do, $2,20@2,25; good to choice red, $2,10@2,15; common heavy, lower and unsettled; white, 90c@$1,10; yellow, 92@95c; mixed, 90c. Oats dull and lower, at 50@55c. Rye heavy, 5c lower, at 85@90c. Barley at 85c, for good spring. Provisions quiet. Mess pork, $24,25. Bacon very firm; 10½c for sugar cured hams, 12½c. Lard, 12½c, for choice, kettle, in tierces. Receipts—Flour, 3,316 barrels; Wheat, 9,411 sacks; Corn, 9858 bush; Oats, 3,782 bush; Rye, 513 bush. Weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 15.—Flour unchanged and firm; family $10@10,50. Wheat in light supply and the demand fair; sales of 2,000 bush; higher; No. 1 red $2,12@2,15; white $2,20. Corn unchanged and quiet at 86c. Oats have advanced 1c; sales of 5,000 bush No. 1 at 61c. Barley is in good demand at $1,05@1,25 for fall. Cotton unchanged; middling 28c. Whisky is steady at 26c in bulk, but the demand is light. Provisions are unchanged and firm. Mess Pork $23,75. Bulk Meats 11½@13½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon firm, shoulders 13½c; sides 14½c, and clear sides 16c. Lard unchanged and dull at 12½, but choice sold at 13¼@13½c, the latter in new tierces. Butter—the market is firm for fresh, at 18@22c, but dull for lower grades. Cheese unchanged. Flax seed firm at $2. Linseed oil dull at $1,25. Gold 140¾ buying. Exchange steady at par, selling.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 15.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales of 500 bales; receipts 96 bales. Prime to choice Louisiana Sugar, 16c; Cuba low; fair, 13c. Cuba Molasses quiet, at 60@65c. Flour dull; Superfine $7,50. Corn dull; White declined 5c. Oats quiet and firm at 80c. Mess Pork $26. Bacon shoulders 13¼@13½c. Clear sides 18½@19c. Hams unchanged. Gold 139¾@139¾. Sterling 52¾@54. New York Exchange ½ premium.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 15.—Tobacco; sales of 150 hhds at $2@10,75 for fair to fine leaf. Flour 25c higher on choice; superfine $7. Wheat, new prime $2@2,05. Corn 85@86c in bulk. Oats, new 56@58c in bulk. Groceries active. Sugar; sales 150 hhds New Orleans at 15@15½c; refined declined ½@. Mess Pork $25. Bacon; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 16½c; fancy hams 21½c, all packed. Lard 12½c in tierces. Cotton 24@25c. Raw Whisky nominal at $2,30 in bond.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 15.—Receipts—12,000 bus. wheat, 28,000 bus. corn, 18,000 bus. oats and 4,000 lbs. flour. Shipments—170,000 lbs. flour, 12,000 bus. corn. Freights firm. Flour in good demand; $10@10,25 for good. Spring wheat in moderate request; sales of new at $1,90; lucky at $2,38 delivered. Corn opened dull about noon; sales of 20,000 bus. No. 2 western; market closing firm. Oats; sales fairly at 70@75c for prime new mixed western and $1,06@1,10 for old. Barley quiet, sales 2,000 bus. Canada at $2,25 cash, and $2,30 regular; buyers $2,30 cash and $2,35 regular. Beef quiet and steady. Pork firm for mess, but Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard quiet at 13@13¼ for fair to prime steam, 12½ for kettle rendered.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, August 15.—Coffee 21@22½c for common to prime in bond. Flour steady but inactive. Wheat prime dry scarce; advanced 2@10c; sales of new at $2,40@2,45; choice 10c higher. Corn firmer and scarce; white $1,12@1,13. Oats active and firm at 70@72c for good to prime. Provisions; no demand for round lots; prices unchanged. Bacon in fair jobbing demand. Whisky nominal; $2,35 in bond for western.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—Flour is scarce and firm; there were sales at $10,75 for City double extra. Wheat is scarce and unchanged; $2,05 for No. 1, and $2,10 for No. 2. Oats, lower; 68@69c per bu, for No. 1. Corn is quiet at 96c per bu. Barley—No 1 Spring, $1,25. Rye—No. 1 at $1,06 per bu. Provisions firm at $1. Barley is in good demand at $1,05@1,25 for fall. Cotton unchanged; middling 28c. Whisky is steady at 26c in bond, but the demand is light. Provisions are unchanged and firm. Mess Pork $23,75. Bulk Meats 11½@13½c for shoulders and sides. Bacon firm, shoulders 13½c; sides 14½c, and clear sides 16c. Lard unchanged and dull at 12½, but choice sold at 13¼@13½c, the latter in new tierces. Butter—the market is firm for fresh, at 18@22c, but dull for lower grades. Cheese unchanged. Flax seed firm at $2. Linseed oil dull at $1,25. Gold 140¾ buying. Exchange steady at par, selling.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 15.—Beef Cattle active and 15@20 higher; $6,50@6,80 for fair to good shipping. Hogs 10@20c lower; $6,35@6,50 for common to good smooth. Sheep active and 15@20c lower at $4,12½@4,25.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.—Flour dull; Spring Extras, $10,50. Wheat dull at $2,35. Rye steady, at $1,30 for New Corn quiet; mixed Western, $1,16. Oats steady; New 75c.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 15.—Cattle Market today quiet and unchanged. Beef 10@16c. Sheep 5@7c. Lambs 7@9c. Hogs $6,85@7,75.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., August 15.—2 cars old wheels, Jones & Laughlin, 15 bbls do, do; 6 do, Seghorst & Co; 27 do, Scott & Glass; 10 sacks glue scraps, 7 do rods, A. Bouvelet & Co; 4 box scales, Forsyth & Co; 4 do, Wilson & Co; 2 do, Seghorst & Co; 4 do flour, John Shaffer; 20 box cheese, L. Ferrel; 1 box tobacco, 2 saddles, E. Magraw & Co; 6 boxes starch, G. Wilson & Co; 2 do, Wilson & Co; 1 box cheese, S. Cooper; 1 car lumber, F. Stalsafer; 1 do staves, M. P. Adams & Bro; 105 sacks rags, Mc-Cullough, Smith & Co; 27 bbls mixed candies, Wm Marduff & Co; 4 sks rags, Graff & Reiter; 2 bbls eggs, 1 sk feathers, 4 bbls apples, Voight & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 sk feathers, 3 bbls apples, Vaughn & Shepard; 144 sacks apples, Owens & Kennedy; 33 sks do, 1 sks feath